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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Considers Constitution
Is New Deal Endangering It?
League Drops China for Turkey
German Lutherans Defy Müller
Manila Has First Fatal Strike
Merchants Do New Clean Sweep

THE United States gives the 147th anniversary of the American Constitution a truly meaningful observance. Spurred by organizations and orators in every state, the people undertake to weigh for themselves in the Constitution scales the striking new policies of the Washington Administration. The Monitor's full-page chart aids the reader to do his own evaluating. Americans recall that the Constitution was the compromise measure of 55 struggling American leaders who labored through the summer of 1787 to frame it, but that it has been found perfect enough to be the model for practically all constitutions of popular government since that time. It has withstood tremendous attacks—Somehow, one knows a thing so needed in the world will continue to stand.

* * *

American writers and speakers parade inspiring facts to light Constitution Day. The compromise document, still no makeshift, is explained as having derived its superb strength from having its roots in the English tradition, back of that in the Norman, back of that in Viking history, drawing from illuminated thinkers reaching back to Solon and Moses. But the framers drew profoundest inspiration from their consciousness of their own purpose. They were to enshrine God-given liberty in a soil designated likewise through divine decree—This soil was to give human liberty the most exquisite nurturing it had ever known.

* * *

New York hears Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon of Massachusetts declare the New Deal would permanently deprive the people of self-government under the Constitution. Hundreds of Republican speakers reiterate that charge; hundreds of Democratic speakers deny it. More cheerful and more definite are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and John W. Davis, who see the Constitution's truths as not transient but permanent—The Constitution can, must and will stand because it is flexible enough to meet the nation's great emergencies.

* * *

The League Assembly refuses reelection to the Council to China and gives the seat to Turkey. Chile succeeds Panama, but Spain will hold onto its Council honors. China is hurt, feeling itself the rightful voice for Asia. Japan is probably glad, since Russia and China can't now combine in the Council against it. By curious hazard of rotation, Turkish Tewfik Fustu Bey will succeed to the Council chairmanship, followed by Russian Maxim Litvinoff. Versatile Turkey is Asiatic in the Council, European in the Assembly—And branded as amazingly American in a lot of its new ways.

* * *

Central Europe has its week-end sensations. The first protest the Third Reich has seen against the National Socialist régime is staged by thousands of Protestants in Munich and Nuremberg, opposing the autocratic rule of Reichsbishop Müller and affirming adherence to the Lutheran faith. Police disperse mobs singing Luther hymns in front of the Munich Nazi Brown House. In Austria, Eisenstadt, capital of Bergenland, makes Archduke Otto its citizen of honor and reads a letter of thanks from him—Straws in the wind tell of brisk currents among two torn peoples.

* * *

The United States sees more history etched in. Washington arms query learns Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company has paid 1,143,725 per cent on the investment in eight years. New York learns fire boat drills were neglected on burned Morro Castle. Some textile mills reopen, troops menace, strikers shout, "You're starting revolution!" Rainbow outsails Endeavour at the start of second race in heavy weather, then hard fight begins—From woes a grateful nation turns eyes to the yacht race.

* * *

The Philippines experience the first fatalities growing out of a labor strike. Two cigarmakers, of the 5000 on strike for higher wages for a month, go down when Manila police turn riot guns on several hundred pickets trying to force their way into a plant to get at non-union workers. Dissatisfied farm laborers have been coaxed into town by Communist conspirators to aid them in making trouble in the cigarmakers' strike—If the protégés would only be content to imitate America in the best things, instead of in the worst things, it does.

* * *

North Hollywood, Calif., sees its merchants turn out at sunup to give downtown streets a thorough sweeping. There are idle 56,000 families on county relief rolls, but legal technicality prevents their work on needy streets. So the merchants organize their own effective brigade and, cheered to recklessness by the high school band, do a record job. "Cleanliness is next to godliness"—And aspiring and perspiring merchants find unaccustomed brooms a surprising means of grace.

China Loses Its Council Seat As Turkey and Russia Assume Prominence in League Affairs

Soviet's Reply to Invitation Conveys Litvinoff's Idea That New Entrant Is Glad to Coöperate With World Powers in Plans for Peace

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 17—An interesting change in influence of League members was indicated in the vote against reëligibility of China for the League Council.

Three seats were vacant, but Chile, by a gentlemen's agreement, was elected to succeed Panama, and Spain was reëlected today. But for the Chinese seat Turkey posed its candidature and succeeded.

To stand again China needed a two-thirds vote, namely 34; it obtained only 21 votes. This is interpreted as an unfortunate diminution of the Asiatic place in the League from which Japan has withdrawn.

It was felt that owing to its size, its importance and its peculiar problems, China would remain the representative of the Far East. The impression was increased on account of Russia's entry—for Russia and China have common interests.

Turkish Chairman

Against these considerations, however, Turkey, with both European and Asiatic interests, acting as intermediary between eastern Europe and western Asia, prevailed. By the hazard of alphabetical rotation, Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey likewise succeeds to chairmanship of the Council. After him will come, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff.

(The League Council consists of 15 members, five permanent, 10 non-permanent. The permanent members are France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Japan. Of these, Germany and Japan have given notice of withdrawal. Each year the Assembly elects three non-permanent members for a three-year term. At the end of the term a retiring member can only stand for reëlection if the Assembly by a two-thirds majority declares it to be eligible for reëlection. That is why a vote has had to be taken on the reëlection of China, who has been a member of the Council for the last three years. During the last year the non-permanent members of the Council have been as follows: China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Argentina, Australia, Portugal, Mexico, Panama, Poland and Spain. Retiring members are China, Panama and Spain.)

Formalities

Only formalities now remain before Russia is received in the Assembly Hall and the Council has unanimously voted a permanent seat after an exchange of letters by a group of nations and the Soviets.

Since Russia was invited by 34 nations and since there are annually present 52 out of a total of 56, it is obvious that the two-thirds majority is already acquired. In addition four abstentions are announced and only two hostile voters are expected—Switzerland and Portugal.

Historic significance attaches to the final move by which Russia—

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Air Firm Pays $11,437,250, $1000 Invested

Testimony on Pratt-Whitney Company Heard at Arms Hearing

Flying Schools Aided

Evidence Given of U. S. Aid to Rival Nanking and Canton Régimes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Evidence that Americans aided in establishing military flying schools for the rival Nanking and Canton governments in China followed testimony that the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company made $11,437,250 on an investment of $1000, before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today.

Beginning its third—and for the present, last week of public hearings, the committee uncovered correspondence indicating that Mr. Leighton Rogers, former chief of the Aeronautics Division of the Commerce Department's Division of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in 1933, sought to hire 84 pilot instructors to establish for the Cantonese revolutionaries the same sort of training center that had already been set up for the Nanking Government.

In a letter, Mr. Francis H. Love, director of the United Aircraft Export Company of New York, was quoted as having said that in answer to Mr. Rogers's request he had chosen three men "to teach commercial flying methods" to the Cantonese. On the stand today, he described his reference to "commercial" flying as a slip, declaring that there was no question that the pilots were to go to China for military flying.

Sale of Equipment

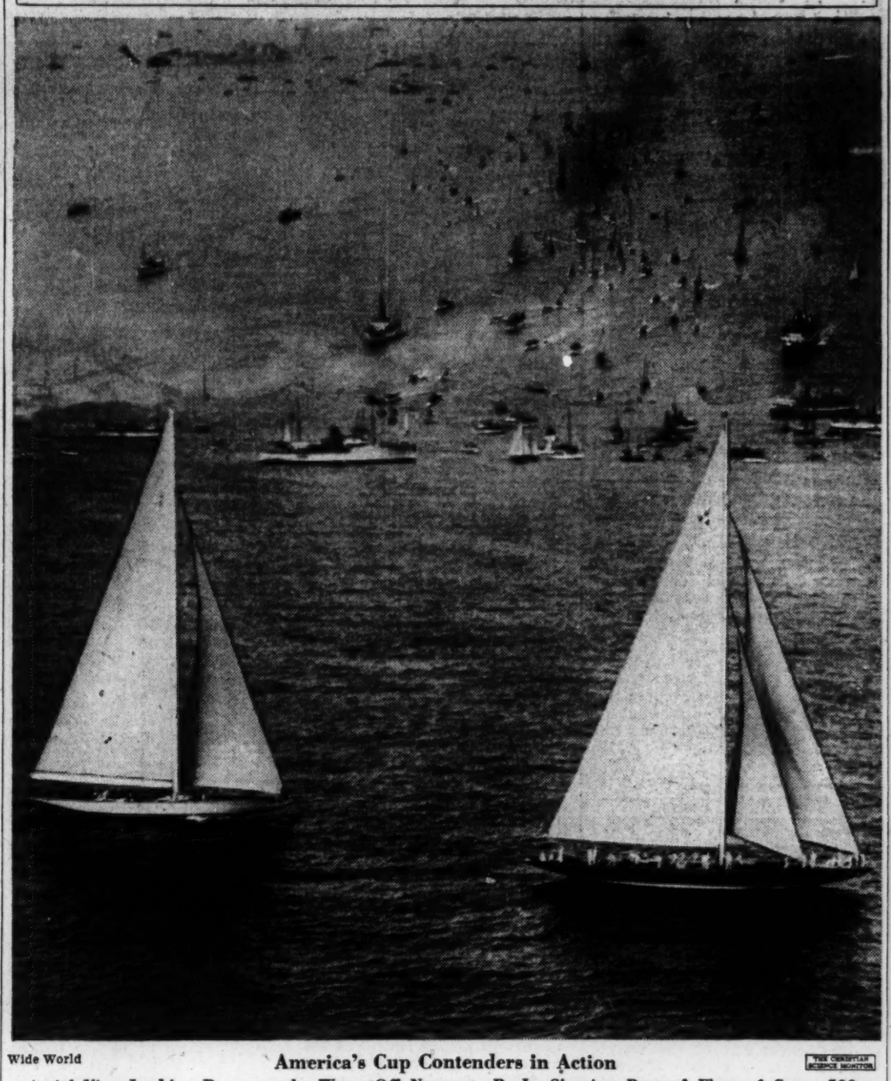
"Then it must follow," commented Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.) of Michigan, "that the Department of Commerce was coöperating with American plane manufacturers in the sale of war equipment to China."

The charge that the Pratt & Whitney Company copied the design for its "Wasp" engine from the Wright company with only two small changes and sold it to the Government with the aid of naval officers who later were hired by the company, brought Mr. Donald L. Brown, president of the company, to his feet, with the declaration "I'll challenge that statement to the world."

The unsolicited letter was written by a Mr. Albert A. Kennett, who described himself as a "workman holding no office," to the Black Committee when it was investigating air mail contracts last spring. Mr Brown declared that if Mr. Kennett held any responsible position, he would know him and labeled his charges as "ramblings." The allegation made by Mr. Kennett that the Pratt & Whitney Company made its engine from certain government specifications and that therefore there was nothing of a "chance nature" in its venture was said by Mr. Brown to be "incorrect."

The worker ended his letter with the comment that "if this pull business is eliminated then the government won't be dealing out millions to millionaires." Mr. Brown retorted, "I didn't know there was such a thing as pull in government business."

Raising the Curtain on the World's Biggest Yachting Event



Wide World

America's Cup Contenders in Action

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aerial View Looking Down on the Water Off Newport, R. I., Showing Part of Fleet of Some 500 Craft That Turned Out to Witness Start of International Yachting Races. Lower—The Endeavour (Right) and Rainbow as They Got Under Way.

Rapid Spreading Of Fire on Liner Held Due to Wind

Second Steward Testifies as Second Week of Inquiry Opens

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Mr. James Pond, second steward of the ill-fated liner Morro Castle, told a federal board of inquiry today he saw nothing peculiar about the rapid spread of the fire aboard the liner a week ago last Tuesday.

"No, sir, I did not," he replied to a direct question. "I would say the wind fanned the fire swiftly through the ship."

Mr. Pond was emphatic in a statement that all members of the steward's department were capable and experienced. "I picked them myself," he said.

The second steward said he and several officers took charge of the passengers as they began "streaming up on deck." He said he and the officers pacified the passengers, led them down to C deck and that later when the smoke became so thick he could scarcely see, the passengers were told to descend to D deck.

He said he heard a man passenger shout, "'Come on, let's go overboard—What are you waiting for?'"

Would Have Taken Them

Mr. Pond testified he never saw any inflammable polishes on the ship, and said if he had he would have taken them away and discharged those found using them.

Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, chairman of the board of inquiry, said today that the officers of the Morro Castle would be reëxamined this week, and that Mr. George I. Alagna, first assistant radio operator of the ship, would be called later in the week.

Dr. S. Joseph Bregstein of Brooklyn, a passenger whose son, Mervin, eight years old, was lost, was the first witness today. Reciting an incident on the trip to Havana in which he said he had difficulty getting lamb chops for the boy, Dr. Bregstein testified the head waiter told him he had been having trouble with his waiters, that they were insubordinate and that he planned to get rid of most of them when the boat got back to New York.

Informed at 3 A. M.

Mr. Pond said he was informed of the fire at 3 o'clock (eastern daylight time).

"I was in my stateroom when a night watchman came in and told me about the fire," the witness said.

"I dashed up on 'B' deck, saw flames in the writing room and assisted in the fighting of the fire."

Passengers began streaming up on the deck, Mr. Pond continued, and he and several officers took charge of them.

"We pacified them and led them down to C deck. I saw several passengers, in a panic, leap overboard."

The witness told of going to staterooms, looking for passengers and collecting lifebelts.

Mr. Pond declared that when he first saw the fire it was beyond control.

Mr. Hoover persisted in questioning witnesses minutely about the writing room locker, source of the fire.

Mr. Pond said that he "knew the locker well," had personally supervised the placing therein of blankets last April.

Three men—crew members—had keys to tht locker besides himself, the witness said.

"What do you know of drunkenness among the crew?" Mr. Hoover questioned. "Was there any?"

"Naturally," the witness responded.

"When we were in port some of the stewards got drunk, but not on duty. I would not permit it."

Tension Tightens As Textile Strike Spread Threatens

Martial Law in Georgia; Stones Fly in Maine; Pickets Active

By the Associated Press

Martial law in Georgia marked the opening today of the textile strike's third week.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge announced, "Martial law is in effect all over the State of Georgia wherever there are disorders and the local authorities cannot handle the situation."

Possible extension of the textile strike to other divisions of the industry loomed today.

Mr. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee, issued an ultimatum that all remaining divisions would be called out if the strike is not settled this week.

While 11,000 national guardsmen patrolled the strike scenes, Mr. Gorman declared that neither Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson nor state militia have been able to break the strike.

His ultimatum would affect approximately 100,000 workers in the following textile divisions: dyeing, rayon, underwear, knit goods, carpets and rugs.

The executive council of the United Textile Workers prepared to meet tomorrow to discuss the question of strike extension.

The strike's third week began with scattered violence. Stones flew over the heads of women workers in a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Unfair Trade Practices Aired

Police Can't Conceal Pistols

Easy Parking Era Nears End

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

Fair Trade Winds

"Unfair trade practices" is a general term with specific results. It causes a terrific drain felt by the consumer in prices and the worker in wages. Thus does Lincoln Filene sum up a problem which he says business has the opportunity to solve through the NRA, in his new book, "Unfair Trade Practices: How to Remove Them," published this week by Harpers.

In one segment of business alone Mr. Filene tells of an annual loss of $250,000,000 due to unfair practices. He points out that certain results under the NRA in its first year point the way to radical changes for the better.

His plan for eliminating unfair trade:

Fair trade practice committees to be set up in producing and distributing industries to define unfair trade practices.

Establishment of industry-controlled clearing houses for the filing of complaints and settling of disputes by industry itself with a minimum of government interference.

* * *

Milk Prices Fixed

When the state milk control board was formed it brought in a new era of stability in the Massachusetts dairy industry, following years of discordant strife. One of its reserve levers was price fixing where required. Today that lever was in use in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area.

It was not an arbitrary act. The board had worked out the plan with dealers before. Yesterday it merely put the plan officially into effect.

Dealers had made agreements among themselves. Lacking the authority of the state they had not held, had been violated by certain individuals resulting in a price war. With the board's backing any attempt to fix prices will mean for dealers a loss of their state licenses, for storekeepers the cutting off of their supply of milk.

Under the schedule enacted by the board, a minimum price of 12 cents a quart or 7 cents a pint must be charged for family milk delivered from a wagon or by a store. For over-the-counter sales, without delivery, stores are assigned a minimum price of 11 cents a quart and 7 cents a pint. The price to the stores when buying from dealers is fixed at 9½ cents a quart and 6 cents a pint.

* * *

Music Wave Spreads

Boston musicians, singers and actors have been rescued from dull days of looking for work to happy hours doing the thing they liked best by the ERA. While ordinary labor projects were understood, artistic aid was questioned when first proposed by Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state ERA head.

Today no doubt exists. Not only

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Thousands Follow Yachts in Great Floating Gallery

Scene Off Newport Thrills Spectators Despite 'No Race' Result

ABOARD U. S. C. G. CUTTER ARGO, Off Newport, Sept. 17 (AP)—The British challenger Endeavour defeated the Rainbow over the 30-mile windward-leeward course in the second race of the series for the historic America's Cup.

By **Harlan Trott**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17—Upon the fickle vagaries of a southeast zephyr hangs the story of Saturday's futile attempt to decide the first contest between Rainbow and Endeavour in the fifteenth match for the America's Cup.

It was a hard-earned lead that Skipper Harold S. Vanderbilt had gained over Endeavour when, with the finish mark in sight, the time limit expired and the "no contest" signal went up to end the drifting match.

Thus by the tantalizing caprices of the winds, certain victory for the Rainbow had melted away with the relentless tick of the timekeeper's clock. While for Skipper Thomas O. M. Sopwith's sloop Endeavour, it was no ill wind, or lack of one, that had staved off decisive defeat.

Result Disappointing

The result was disappointing to the backers of the leading boat. But it was a day of thrills and keen enjoyment for the thousands of spectators in the floating gallery of craft that flanked the racers' course.

The initial duel which Rainbow and Endeavour waged for the sake of that precious old cup which symbolizes world supremacy in the art of building and sailing fast yachts was a stirring sight wherein the importance of every maneuver was in-

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Things Present

That noise you hear is probably the chuckles of some wife as her husband reads aloud to her "The Tuttles Talk Things Over," on the Editorial Page.

Pythagoras is usually thought of as a mathematician; but he was a master musician, and taught melody, rhythm, and harmony. Read "The Man Who Taught Harmony," on the Children's Page.

If someone is overheard exclaiming "Yes, yes," perhaps he has just read today's Parable of Safed the Sage, on the inside back page.

Hm-m! Novels used in selecting a vocation? Read "Occupational Novels," on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, the Home Building and Gardening Page, and the weekly discussion of surnames in Word a Day.

Constitution Is Reëxamined As All United States Joins In Celebrating Anniversary

Rights It Guarantees Scanned in Relation to New-Deal Policies as 147th Milestone of Its Existence Is Generally Observed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Principles of freedom and self-government as intended in the American Constitution are being reëxamined as civic celebrations held throughout the United States today commemorate the 147th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

The National Constitution Day Committee hopes that as a result of these ceremonies, American citizens are turning their attention to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and considering the value of recent interpretations upon which new government policies are being based.

Chief of the commemorative exercises was the reënactment by delegates from numerous patriotic and civic organizations of the scene in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, when Benjamin Franklin laid the original instrument before General Washington. Colonial costumes were worn by those impersonating the members of the Continental Congress, but news reels, cameras and microphones added a significant modern touch to the spectacle.

On western prairies, where Indians roamed undisturbed 147 years ago modern cities joined with older eastern communities in responding to proclamations issued by their mayors, calling for a general observance of the day and a renewed consideration of the far-reaching significance of the Constitution.

When the Constitution was signed, it took two weeks for the news to trickle by oxcart and horseback to remote villages, but today, in every part of the country, radios echoed the addresses given by Commander Edward A. Hayes, of the American Legion, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, of Chicago, and the speech given by Mr. Bainbridge Colby at a dinner to delegates in Philadelphia given by Mayor J. Hampton.

Another focal point of the National celebration was the Chicago Exposition, where pageants, parades and speeches were featured.

American Legion posts organized a number of parades, including one in Cincinnati and one in Newark, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, joined by patriotic societies, marched through the principal streets of Brooklyn.

In the proclamations issued by many mayors, the schools were called upon to observe the day and reports to the Constitution Day headquarters in New York City indicated that many pupils prepared essays on the Constitution, while others wrote letters to their "cousins in England" as though they were looking on at the original events.

In some schools the celebration took the form of enacting the closing scenes in the Continental Congress; in others there were special flag-raising exercises, while some conducted forums on what would have happened if the Constitution had not been adopted, and in others there were quizzes on the amendments.

In addition to the national broadcasts from Philadelphia and local broadcasts of many other speeches throughout the country, about 50 independent radio stations utilized a skit prepared by the Constitution Day Committee in which a patriotic young son informs his parents about the document.

The celebration this year was the most widespread in the 17 years since the Sons of the American Revolution first began observing the day.

The purpose, according to Mr. S. M. Swenson, chairman of the national committee, is "to signalize the fundamental importance of our American Constitution to both our national and our individual life."

"The Declaration of Independence," he said, "was an instrument whereby a people threw off the yoke of tryranny; the Constitution was an instrument whereby a newly freed, yet unorganized people were created into a nation, carefully safeguarding the rights and liberties of a people as never before in the history of the world.

In Constitution Day addresses by Col. Theodore Roosevelt to the Republican state rally at Des Moines, Iowa, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills to the Women's Republican Club in New York, the policies of the New Deal were said to be violating the rights and liberties guaranteed under the Constitution.

New England State Forecast by Cross In Economic Ties

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—In a radio address last night Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, declared that economic ties are binding New England states closer together and that for the even development of the industries in those states the laws governing them should be as nearly alike as possible.

"It looks now," he said, "as if the proper procedure would be through industrial compacts which may be authorized by Congress under the Constitution. A beginning has already been made under the auspices of Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, and I trust that it is only a beginning."

The Connecticut Governor also predicted that some time in the future the six New England states would be one political division of the United States, recognized as such by the Federal Constitution and retaining the names of the present states as subdivisions of the greater state of New England.

Tourist Crop Escapes Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MITCHELL, S. D.—The tourist "crop," usually second in size in South Dakota, is first this year. According to Mr. W. D. Fisher, secretary of the Custer Battlefield Highway Association, this year's tourist business has brought $20,000,000 into the State.

Industry Acts To Break Down NRA Barriers

Houston of Baldwin Locomotive Heads Group Against New Deal

Plan Is Reactionary

Would Lower Wages, Increase Hours, Allow Trusts and Drop Social Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—How heavy industry would jettison most of the New Deal—together with many regulatory measures which long antedated the New Deal—lower wages, lengthen hours, form monopolistic cartels, scrap social security plans, is alleged in detail by different reports reaching Washington from Hot Springs, Ark., where between 100 and 150 industrialists have been formulating their program.

The group, closely connected with the Durable Goods Industries Committee headed by Mr. George Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, expects to make public its plans soon. Enough is now available to indicate opposition to almost every phase of President Roosevelt's policies, together with proposals toward monopoly and wage and hours control which would put American industry in stronger bargaining position than it occupied even before the antitrust laws were enacted.

Testing Public Opinion

Indeed, so strikingly reactionary are the proposals that economists here can scarcely believe industry will put them forward as a permanent program, but think they may be sent up now as a trial balloon to determine just how far heavy industry can go in the face of popular opinion. Virtually every piece of emergency legislation, and much more besides, would have to be modified if the plans were put into effect.

Heavy industry's direct attack on the New Deal was matched today by another fusillade from the right when America First! Inc., an organization headed by Mr. James True, former Washington newspaper man, sent a forceful letter to President Roosevelt demanding resignation of most of his confidential advisers on the ground that they are prolonging the depression deliberately to disrupt the American economic system.

An Impressive List

Mr. Donald R. Richberg "recognized as Acting President during your absence," is number one on Mr. True's list of desirable resignations, and he includes Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and many others.

The subversive and anti-American nature of these prominent individuals is proved, the America First! Inc. letter states, by their past or present affiliation with the Civil Liberties Union, which Mr. True claims is communistic.

America First! Inc. is perhaps the most vigorous of the groups which have sprung up in recent weeks, along with the American Liberty Union. It aims to concentrate a steady fire on President Roosevelt, whom its sponsors believe is fostering radicalism and thus implanting fear in business circles which otherwise "would long ago have been out of the depression."

Just What Is Sought

This development is typical of what is going on in the shape of appeals to public opinion today, and the meeting of heavy industrial leaders at Hot Springs is another form of the anti-New Deal offensive. According to all available reports, these representatives of American industry seek the following changes:

Alteration of the NIRA to permit monopolistic control of certain industries in the form of modified cartels under government supervision.

Other industries to operate under "liberalized" antitrust laws allowing a maximum of self-government and a minimum of supervision.

Abandonment of most of the social experiments, and President Roosevelt's security program, by choking off taxation. This would apparently run counter to the implications of the Republican platform for social insurance outlined at Chicago this spring, and the state platform of, for example, Pennsylvania Republicans.

Wages Down, Hours Up

Lowering of wages in many lines and opposition to further increases.

Either elimination of maximum hours, as set up in NRA codes, or setting them so high that they would prove no obstacle.

Minimum wages allowed only under severely restricted conditions to protect marginal workers. They would be set considerably below present levels.

Increase in production of goods and services, and abandonment of plans to lower production by shortening hours, increasing wages or "otherwise" attempting to plan a specific and concrete balance in the production of goods and services for the nation.

Exactly how much of this program will be seriously put forth remains to be seen and there is no evidence of how representative the 150-odd industrialists may have been.

League Has Prevented Wars And Failed to Check Others, Survey of 15 Years Shows

Real Purpose Held to End Thought of War, Not Perform Merely Negative Task of Stopping Single Conflicts

League of Nations After 15 Years
Seventh in a Series of Articles

By Sisley Huddleston
European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Viscount Cecil in a remarkably frank defense of the League which I hope will be imitated, for it is by frankness that the League can best be helped, draws up a list of what the League has done to prevent war, and a list of what the League has failed to do.

He properly points out that the work of the League should not be considered in its merely negative aspect. If the League had stopped a hundred wars, it would not therefore have brought peace to the world. On the contrary (though Viscount Cecil does not say this), the very fact that it had stopped a hundred wars would definitely prove that peace has not been attained.

I am therefore inclined to deprecate the rather facile argument of fervent League supporters based on the triumphs of the League. Under any international system, in which there is a multiple peril of war, some wars will be stopped and others will not be stopped.

There were plenty of wars stopped by the Concert of Europe. Holy Alliances and Four-Power pacts will necessarily stop some wars. I am prepared to accept—though it is by no means certain—the assertion that the League has prevented more wars than any other system yet devised. But, on the whole, I should regard that assertion as not entirely to the credit of the League.

Ending Thought of War

What is needed is not the prevention of individual wars, but the elimination of the thought of war.

It is here, when all is said and done, that the League has not yet lived up to expectations. That is because the mentality of the world has scarcely yet gone beyond a consciousness of the need of stopping wars. It has not reached an effective consciousness of the need of extirpating the causes of war—of building up a positive peace based on justice and friendship, as distinct from a negative peace in which all the elements of war exist but are uneasily and precariously suppressed.

It is to this constructive task that the League, encouraged by a changed mentality of mankind, must turn its attention if it is to succeed.

Survey of Results

In the meantime—in the light of what I have already said regarding the significance of the negative success of the League in preventing wars, I will set out some of the performances of the League, as enumerated by Viscount Cecil.

In 1921 it settled the dispute between Sweden and Finland about the Aaland Islands. In the same year it caused Serbia to evacuate Albania. It also tried to solve the problem of Upper Silesia—though its solution is not regarded as good.

In 1923 it was called upon to intervene in the Italian seizure of Corfu from Greece. It was defied by Italy, but eventually a compromise was reached. In the following year it settled the status of Memel, though friction afterwards arose. It likewise stopped fighting about Mosul.

Greece invaded Bulgaria in 1925 and a serious war might well have started had not the League taken energetic measures. There can be no doubt that we should be thankful to the League for circumscribing conflicts and settling disputes in these cases.

Six years ago fighting began between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco. The League and the American states temporarily stopped hostilities, though four years later war broke out again. Once more efforts are being made by the United States and the League to bring this war to an end.

Leticia Dispute

More successfully, the League and the United States stood between Peru and Colombia in their Leticia dispute. It negotiated a settlement between Great Britain and Persia. Viscount Cecil also put to the credit of the League and of the World Court a frontier dispute between Poland and Czechoslovakia, and another between Austria and Hungary. The court has likewise given 20 judgments in matters which might not have provoked war but which were disturbing to good relations.

With that frankness to which I have already paid a tribute, Viscount Cecil acknowledges the failure of the League in the war between Poland and Russia, and in the devastating Greco-Turkish war in which, he declares, combatants were encouraged by members of the League. The Poles seized Vilna which belonged to Lithuania, and the League was obliged to acquiesce.

The French invaded the Ruhr, claiming to be acting under the Versailles Treaty, and the League stood aside. All those expeditions against Russia which set back the clock of world recovery provoked no League intervention. There was desperate fighting in Morocco, in Palestine, and in Syria, which, although engaged in by two countries, were held to have a domestic character. Moreover, League interference in this dispute would have been resented by the great powers.

The British acted alone in sending reinforcements to Shanghai. The Japanese, despite League efforts of a prolonged and vigorous character, established, after fighting, the state of Manchukuo.

What are we to make of this balance sheet? For my part I cannot resist the conclusion that the efficacy of the League, even on the restricted ground of preventing wars, is as yet inadequate. In some cases, where the interests of the smaller nations alone were at stake, it has succeeded—though by no means in all. In other cases, where the Great Powers were interested, it has failed—if not entirely, at any rate partially.

That is no reason for being discouraged. The feeling against war is growing, and it owes a good deal of its growth to the League. It would be absurd to condemn the League because it has not instantaneously transformed the temperament and the customs of mankind.

Yet the question arises: in what way are we to strengthen the League?

The moral authority of the League, which would abolish the very conception of war, can only be strengthened by making it the supreme dispenser of justice, not content to rely on texts and treaties, but fearlessly urging whatever changes are necessary in every domain. And this means a moral change in its members—the substitution of international for national thinking, the substitution of equity for self-interest, the substitution of right for might, the substitution of humanity for misguided patriotism.

But Keep Out the 'Gate Crashers'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

China Loses Council Seat; Turkey Succeeds

(Continued from Page 1)

once a vehement critic of the Geneva institution and regarded with abhorrence by members of that organization—now becomes a member. After various attempts to frame a suitable form of invitation without provoking objection to the phrasing, the drafting group, in which M. Réné Massigli, Dr. Eduard Beneš and Señor Salvador de Madariaga were particularly prominent, decided to keep the text as short and simple as possible.

How It Was Worded

The signatories declared that "considering that the mission of maintaining and organizing peace, which is the essential task of the League, calls for collaboration of a universality of states, they invite the Soviet Government to enter the League and bring to it their precious coöperation."

Though such a document could not commit either the Council or the Assembly, since it was technically not drawn up by the League, it was, nevertheless, the result of painful deliberations because it has to satisfy first the prospective signatories and also the Soviets.

There were a number of nations willing to vote for Russia once it applied for admission but unwilling to ask Russia to come in.

30 Signed

After going the rounds, the paper was signed by 30 states—South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Spain, Estonia, Abyssinia, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Persia, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Some of them had been rather hostile at the beginning and required much persuasion. Four other countries, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway made known in a letter to Dr. Beneš that they had confirmed through ordinary diplomatic channels to the Soviet Government their intention of voting affirmatively in the Assembly. They would have associated themselves directly with the invitation had it come from the Assembly itself.

The reason why the Assembly did not issue such an invitation was that according to certain jurists it would have had to be unanimous, as in the case of Turkey and Mexico, and such unanimity could not be reached.

Litvinoff Replies

In Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's response it is noted that he does not refer to Russia's candidature as such. He assumes the initiative comes from the League members. The Soviet Government has received a message signed by many members of the League confirming that the mission of the League is as an organization of peace and requesting Russia's help. Now the Soviet Government has likewise made organization and consolidation of peace an essential task of its foreign policy and has never been deaf to any proposition of international coöperation to this end. Therefore, believing the League veritably desires peace and recognizes the necessity of collaborating with Russia, it acquiesces. It pledges itself to observe all the international obligations in conformity with Article 1 of the Covenant, but as Articles 12 and 13 leave to the discretion of the states the submission to arbitral and juridical procedure, Russia specifies that this procedure cannot operate in disputes which arose before its entry. As such reservation is taken to mean that Georgia, for example, cannot raise the question of its treatment by Russia, there can be no retrospective judgments.

Another interesting point is that Russia welcomes the opportunity of coming into the League at the moment when it is thought to amend the Covenant and to bring it into harmony with the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and completely outlaw war.

Tension Tightens As Textile Strike Spread Threatens

(Continued from Page 1)

cotton mill at Waterville, Maine, and windows were broken when 200 pickets tried to close the mill.

Wholesale arrests of visiting pickets marked the strike scene at Newman, Ga. Adj.-Gen. Lindley Camp, commanding a military "flying squadron" of eight automobiles, four guardsmen to a car, took personal charge at the Newnan cotton mill. Georgia had just seen its greatest peacetime mobilization of state militia—4000 officers and men on strike duty.

A number of mills, north and south, reopened under protection of national guardsmen.

Police cordons guarded the plants in Cohoes, N. Y. A "flying squardon" of 300 visiting pickets swooped down. Crowds of strikers besieged a plant in Worcester, Mass., to prevent an attempt at reopening.

Walkout Likened To Model Strike In Twin Maine Cities

Maine took the center of the New England stage in the textile strike today when an estimated 15 or 20 per cent of the workers of the Pepperell and York Manufacturing Companies quietly left their benches. Neither of the twin towns of Saco and Biddeford had previously been affected by the strike wave. The rest of New England remained relatively quiet.

The partial walkout in the twin Maine cities had all appearances of a model strike. Neither workers, manufacturers nor troopers wanted any violence, and orders were passed down the lines to that effect. "Outside pickets will not be tolerated," came the word from Mr. Amede Cyr, local leader of the workers. State troopers were on deck "solely as a precautionary measure," in the words of Mr. James W. Hanson, Adjutant-General of the state forces. The Pepperell and York executives merely left their doors open and stated that in their opinion fully 90 per cent of the workers were not in sympathy with the strike move.

Meanwhile, business leaders took advantage of the calm over the week-end to agitate the issue of the workers' right to work. From the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers came announcement of messages from representatives of the general public in all parts of New England denouncing efforts of the picket lines to browbeat workers into joining the strikers' ranks.

The association set forth what it termed "the principle of the right to work," and insisted that it was "fully as sacred as the right to strike." Enough sentiment has been aroused in this direction so that Gov. Joseph B. Ely issued a statement supporting the association's point of view in a brief address at the opening of the Eastern States' Exposition at Springfield last night. The Governor intimated, however, that he expected a request for protection of workers' rights to come from the workers themselves, and said that "if a substantial majority of employees bring to the Government a request for safety in returning to work, such a request must be recognized by the authority of this Commonwealth."

In New Bedford, workers in five of the seven garment plants returned to their jobs, and were reported to be operating nearly at full speed. In the face of a statement supporting the general strike from the Amalgamted Clothing Workers' Association, to which the workers in these plants belonged, it was expected that the action of the workers would be denounced by the association as a revolt from union leadership. The garment workers were striking in sympathy with the general strike rather than for major purposes of their own.

One complete, though isolated, victory for the workers was reported from New Bedford. The Rayon Weavers, Incorporated, granted all the demands of the workers and the plant reopened this morning under union protection.

Russia Hasn't Changed Views, But Realism Forces Leaders Into League to Insure Peace

Germany and Japan Have Hastened End of Isolation Policy, Moscow Correspondent States—Invitation Follows Dramatically After U. S. Recognition

By Demaree Bess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's dramatic emergence from political isolation to an active and aggressive part in European and world diplomacy is, perhaps, the central factor in recent changes which have completely reformed Europe's diplomatic map.

Within a few months Russia has resumed full relations with all countries which hitherto did not recognize it except Yugoslavia. It has concluded and extended nonaggression pacts with all its western neighbors and has vigorously supported the Eastern Locarno which guarantees peace in east Europe, and now enters the League of Nations.

All this unprecedented activity has followed the resumption of relations with the United States.

No Fundamental Change

Does all this indicate any fundamental change in Russia's foreign policy? Historical study suggests a negative answer. Necessity rather than choice has driven Russia into political isolation in the past. She has not joined the fellowship of nations because she was not welcomed. Recent changes were initiated elsewhere than Russia. The attitude of France and Britain has changed more than that of Moscow.

That Russia is prepared to respond promptly to friendly overtures is evidenced by the reaction of her official press to recent developments. Just as the Moscow newspapers in the past have ridiculed and scorned the League of Nations and unfriendly European nations, so they have greeted with a minimum of their habitual irony the growing friendliness first of France and her Balkan allies, and then of Britain.

Moscow's sharp-tongued journalists have carefully and deliberately overlooked an opportunity to make ironic comment upon the altered attitude of such statesmen as Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Winston Churchill.

Rulers Are Realists

Russia's diplomacy is no more unselfish now than it has ever been. There is no indication that Moscow has suffered any sensational change of heart. Russian Communists believe as firmly as ever in an eventual world revolution, and look forward to the day when there will be proletarian dictatorships in every country. But Moscow's rulers are realists. For their own purposes they need peace and are willing to go far to secure and to insure peace. Meanwhile they are willing to permit the world revolution to follow its own course and avoid the slightest interference with political and social systems different from their own.

Japan and Germany have hastened Russia's inevitable return to that active participation in European and world affairs which her position and importance justify. Threatened in the Far East, Russia naturally has redoubled her efforts to strengthen her western borders with the broadest possible security treaties. Herr Adolf Hitler's Government has alarmed not only Russia but other European powers so that the latter have welcomed Russia's participation in all the devices intended to preserve European peace.

To summarize, the Soviet Union has been ready for some time to accept a leading rôle in world affairs on a basis of mutual coöperation. Events in the Far East and Germany since the autumn of 1931 have paved the way for Russia's whole-hearted welcome by hitherto distrustful powers. Russia's shrewd rulers may be trusted to avoid any action likely to upset a growing world friendliness which is especially valuable to them just now.

Eastern Exposition Greets Governors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17—All the tricks and sales talks that mark the beginning of a New England state fair were called into play today, as the eighteenth annual Eastern States Exposition entertained governors of the six northeastern states.

For Governor's' Day exercises, 400 guests representing the industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational life of 10 North Atlantic states were entertained during the morning and at luncheon by invitation of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council. In the afternoon they attended the opening of the four-day light harness race and the rodeo and championship stampede at the grandstand. Livestock judging began at noon.

Tomorrow's features include the annual dynamometer horse judging contest to be continued through Wednesday, the opening of the cat show and continuation of home department programs at Storrowton, the model village transplanted to the fair grounds from different parts of New England as a permanent memorial of early colonial days. The junior music contest and the annual 4-H baby beef club livestock sale are other attratcions. Last year this sale produced a new world record price of $11.15 per pound for beef on the hoof.

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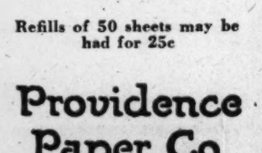
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Reich Offers Barter to U. S.

Independence of NRA at Stake

Face-Saving Charged by Mellon

Treasury Renews Attack on Income Tax Return of Former Secretary—Germany's Scarcity of Gold and Exchange Told by Envoy

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

Washington, Sept. 17

Germany Asks for Barter: To obtain basic raw materials, like cotton, wool and copper, which it can acquire now only with difficulty because of its almost vanished stock of gold and the unwillingness of customers to take German goods, the Reich Government has approached the United States to ask for an out-and-out barter treaty.

Germany offers to take considerable quantities of American raw materials, principally cotton, and will give in return any German products desired by the United States, mentioning machinery, chemicals, dyes, potash and delicate instruments.

Such an arrangement, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, explained, would not fall among the reciprocal trade agreements now being negotiated by the United States, which he said have a far broader purchase than simply to balance the trade between two countries. The barter scheme, he declared, is not under consideration as part of the broad plans for increasing American trade. But informal conversations have been held with German representatives, in which the Reich spokesmen have made clear the predicament in which they find themselves and their desire for a speedy and effective mode of trade.

Both Germany's scarcity of foreign exchange or of gold, and the anti-Nazi boycott still prevailing, have cut sharply into the Reich's store of raw materials. Textile and other mills are said to have their backs against the wall, faced with the impossibility of meeting orders for absolute necessities unless stocks are replenished.

Washington, Secretary Hull revealed, has shown considerable reluctance to enter an arrangement. First, Germany is still in default on its Dawes and Young Plan bonds—although the Secretary did not refer publicly to this fact—and any agreement should look toward rectification of this situation. Further, American industry would doubtless object strongly to any added introduction of German goods, many of which are competitive. It is difficult to discover many German imports which would cut into American production and unless these are forthcoming the barter arrangement is unlikely.

* * *

NRA Still at Sea: How much independence the NRA will preserve in its prospective form remains the subject of keen debate between different Administration officials, with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Mr. Donald R. Richberg now openly on different sides of the fence. The latter denies flatly that General Johnson had the right to appoint a successor to Mr. Nathan Straus Jr., who resigned as New York State Director of the National Emergency Council last week. It was reported that the general, now in New York, had named Mrs. Anne Lederer Rosenberg to the post.

But more important in its implications was a statement from the NRA lauding the work of its litigation department, which had registered but one unfavorable decision out of 26 cases brought to trial between Aug. 1 and Sept. 15. This was taken to be evidence supporting continuance of legal work within the NRA itself, while Mr. Richberg favors handing the task over to the Department of Justice.

In the reorganization plans announced last week at Hyde Park, it seemed that Mr. Richberg's proposals were being used more extensively by the President than were those of General Johnson. Moreover, changes all tended to restrict the general's authority. Now the appointment of one of Mr. Richberg's own subordinates in New York by General Johnson, as well as the effort to retain the highly important legal work within NRA hands, indicate that the two forces are in sharp opposition.

Whether this interchange indicates that a Johnson-Richberg contest of major proportions is in prospect or whether the hatchet will be buried as of old are questions of vital importance to the future of the whole recovery machinery.

* * *

Mellon Case Revived: The Internal Revenue Bureau has filed with the Board of Tax Appeals a brief to obtain payment of $3,075,103.23 which it asserts Mr. Andrew W. Mellon in 1931 fradulently withheld from his income tax payments to the Federal Government while he was Secretary of the Treasury.

In reply Mr. Mellon tartly answers that the brief is obviously to save the Treasury Department's face after "the inept political maneuver of Attorney-General Cummings last spring," when a Pittsburgh jury refused to indict.

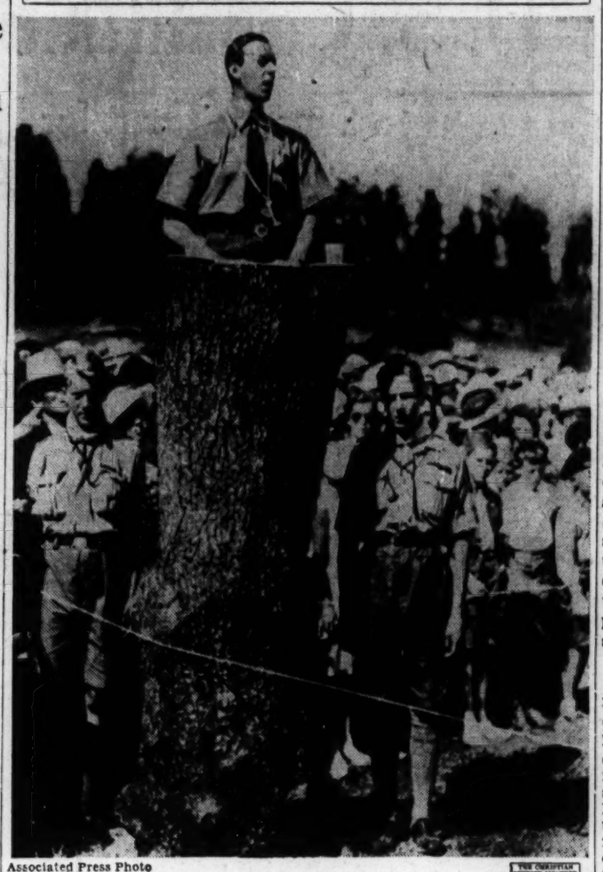
Yet the Government returns to the attack with sharper weapons than it used in May, and the general impression here is that the Bureau of Internal Revenue, whose brief is handled by its conservative and relatively non-political assistant general counsel, Mr. Robert H. Jackson, must either be anxious for political punishment or else in possession of strong evidence. The brief, at least, uses unprecedentedly harsh language in asserting that Mr. Mellon became "especially skilled in and conversant with the revenue laws of the United States" while Secretary of the Treasury.

He is charged with using "certain corporations under his domination as instrumentalities in transactions designed to present the appearance of sales of securities, so that he might claim losses and thus reduce his reported income for federal tax purposes."

The total amount claimed by Mr. Mellon, which the bureau charges were fictional transactions, totaled $6,525,263.75. Mr. Mellon's 1931 income, according to the brief, was understated by $5,061,082.15. It should have been $15,951,568.15. Of $7,277,851.30 deducted by Mr. Mellon as losses on sales, the bureau contends that $6,525,263.75 was not sustained because the sales were fictitious.

The forthcoming action is entirely a civil one, contrary to the criminal charges which the Pittsburgh grand jury threw out. The former Secretary of the Treasury, in a strong statement, asserts that the issue was settled once and for all in Pittsburgh last May.

Swedish Prince Is Stump-Speaker



Associated Press Photo

Gustav Adolph Is Also a Good Scout
He Proved It to Swedish Children.

The grandson of the King of Sweden spoke recently at a big gathering of Scouts of Sweden, held in Vermland, choosing a unique rostrum for his vantage point.

New Deal Is Regarded Too Tame by Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17—Socialist opposition to the New Deal is based on what they hold is its lack of revolutonary principles, according to Mr. Charles Solomon, Socialist gubernatorial candidate in New York.

Speaking at the opening of his party's campaign in Maryland last night, Mr. Solomon declared that "the real issue before the American people is not 'recovery,' but social revolution." He urged a 30-hour week and unemployment insurance.

Tide Flows Back to Colleges With Record Classes Indicated

Federal Help to Students and Job Scarcity Are Major Factors—Better Conditions Shown in Fewer Withdrawals

The largest enrollment in the history of New England colleges is anticipated this week as approximately three-fourths of the local institutions prepare for opening days. Today marks the beginning of a steady stream of applicants expected to tax the accommodations of the larger institutions with the overflow no doubt helping the smaller colleges.

Compared with last year which marked the low tide level for college aspirants, this year's enrollment is expected to make a new all-time high record. Much credit for the increase must be given to federal assistance which tells the working student who otherwise could not attend regularly, "sign up for a full term and work faithfully at your courses. If the college will help you with your tuition payments, we'll pay you reasonable wages for three afternoon's work a week."

Smith Outlines Situation

This was in substance one of the reason given by Dr. Payson Smith, director of the State Department of Education, for notable increases, not only in colleges and universities, but for public schools and high schools as well. "The reason is two-fold," says Dr. Smith. "First there is the negative force operating through the closing of industrial opportunities to inexperienced youths, and, second, there is the constructive element in federal assistance offered to college students in the form of 'after school' employment."

So dire was the predicament of many smaller institutions last year that had not the Federal Government stepped in with CWA and FERA projects to bolster waning budgets, many would have had to close their doors. Registrations at Harvard, Yale and other institutions where waiting lists for late applicants is the general rule, experienced decided slumps in freshman entrants.

But indications gathered from a variety of sources indicates a reversal of trend to the normal upward movement once more. Boston University's various departments, opening today and tomorrow, expect a large increase. At Connecticut College, where the newly constructed Mary Harkness House opens dormitory vacancies for 75 additional students, the director of admissions indicates applications for 620 students, the largest enrollment in its history, have been received.

Heavy Enrollments Indicated

At Williamstown, with the advent of a new president in the offing, Dr. Tyler Dennett, announcement is made that Williams College is preparing for the largest freshman class ever to attend that institution. At least 229 youths from 38 states are expected to enter today. Harvard, in opening Memorial Hall to freshman registration on Friday, expects nearly 1100 first-year men as compared with 952 last year.

Officials at Boston University believe the increases there to be due to a broadening of academic subjects to include work in fields new to education. The major importance of aeronautics in the fields of transportation, communication and manufacture led to the inauguration of a department of aeronautics, while new courses are to be offered in the schools of law, business administration, liberal arts, and social service.

Harvard's secretary to the president on information states that many who have held off entering Harvard due to financial difficulties this year signify their intention of registering. Also the number of men which were expected to drop out because of insufficient funds to continue work in the upper classes has declined, which would indicate that "hard times" were lifting somewhat at least in so far as college men are concerned.

Chinese Found Magnet

Discovery of the simple principles of magnetism possessed by magnetite, or loadstone, was made by Chinese in 2400 B. C. or 3500 years before magnetism was known in Europe.

Proofs of Lost Continent Atlantis Claimed in Lecture by Strath-Gordon

Striking proofs of the existence of "lost" land in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, were given by Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon in a lecture on "Atlantis: Motherland of America," at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston, Saturday evening.

While grappling for a broken Atlantic cable, the lecturer stated, pieces of lava were brought to the surface and later analyzed by French and American geologists. This lava, it was shown, must have cooled in air, not in water—and it's eventual submergence must have taken place less than 15,000 years ago, as evidenced by the slight degree of decomposition.

A Brooklyn natural scientist, Mr. Albert Ross Parsons, stumbled upon a valuable proof that some ancient civilization once covered—or at least was thoroughly cognizant of—the whole world. Placing a Mercator's projection map on the table and hanging another chart representing the stars, above it, he happened to center the two so that Vega, a star of great importance to ancient astronomers, was directly above the Great Pyramid, which was apparently built largely as an observatory according to the lecturer.

Mr. Parsons noticed at once that there was a very marked similarity between the names of the constellations above and of the countries, peoples, mountains and heraldic symbols on the earth beneath. This led him to believe that such names and symbols must have been first conferred by the same people who first mapped the skies—since names in South America, for instance, are as certainly traceable in this way, as are those around the Mediterranean.

The name Canada, for example, closely resembles the Greek title of the constellation of Cygnus, which hangs above it. Closely associated with Capricornus, which is above Panama, is Pan.

Taurus is above the Taurus mountains in Africa. Perseus is directly above Persia. Virgo, allied with Isis, Astarte, Maya—all goddesses of the sea—is directly over the Pacific. Over Russia is the Great Bear

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In the course of conversation, this lady said that both her daughter and herself, all through their married lives, had found A & P a useful ally in the business of home-making. And that her grand-daughter during the early years of her married life would have found it impossible to maintain a standard of healthful living in her home if it had not been for the good food supplied at low prices by A & P.

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New Deal Forcing Reassessment of U. S. Constitution as Living Force

Federal Judges' Rulings so Far Apart That Nation Looks to Supreme Court for Interpretation; Rooseveltian Program Hinges on Flexibility of This Basic Code in American Social Structure

HOW many documents written as much as 147 years ago exert so vital a force on human affairs as does the Constitution of the United States? Not many, that is certain.

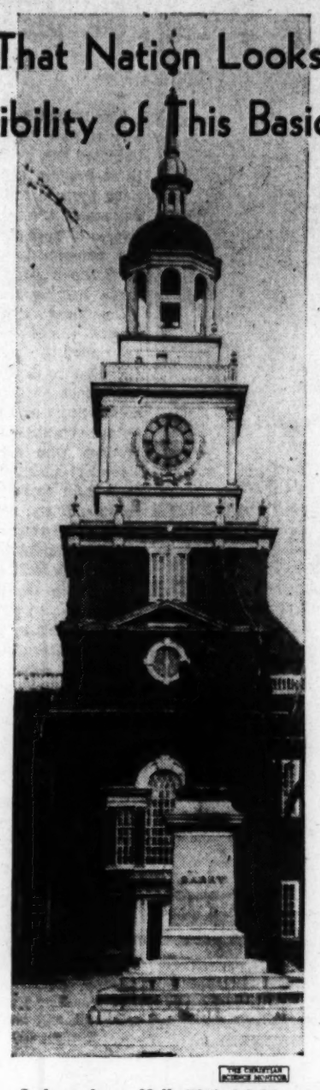
In fact, the number narrows down almost to certain manuscripts of the Bible; and that, of course, is the field of ethical rather than political government.

To be sure, this Constitution governs only one nation, but its authority over 130,000,000 Americans is unique in the realm of modern public law—unique because only here may an act of the legislative branch be set aside by the judiciary as being contrary to the Constitution. Some scoffings may be heard, but the fact of prevalent concern in Administration quarters and elsewhere as to whether various legislative acts of the Rooseveltian New Deal are constitutional or not is evidence that this oldest of written constitutions now in effect is today a living document and a powerful influence.

Why else would the question of constitutionality be an earnest subject of debate in a score or more of courts, in the halls of Congress and on the campaign rostrums?

And where else would it be raised so seriously or would the actual rights and interests of so many citizens be affected by the decisions ultimately expected from the Federal Supreme Court?

In Great Britain, the question would be an academic one. To say there that a statute is unconstitutional is not to say it is invalid but merely that it is unconventional; Parliament may legislate as it pleases. The British Constitution is an undefined body of custom, governmental usage and common law, the exact origins of which it is impossible to date. There are, of course, the Magna Charta of 1215, to which American institutions owe much; the Constitutions of Clarendon and other records, but it would be impossible to point to any document or collection of documents and say, "That is the British Constitution."



Independence Hall, Philadelphia

In France a question of constitutionality would be decided not by the highest court but by the Senate or possibly the two houses of Parliament in joint session. It was in France that the next earliest written constitution was adopted, after that of the United States in 1787. This, a fruit of the French Revolution, was completed by the Assembly in 1791; but France had several other constitutions within a decade, another in 1848 and another in 1875.

The Weimar Constitution of 1919 for the German Reich provides, as in substance did the earlier German Constitution of 1848, that, "the constitution can be altered in the ordinary course of legislation." And now it is being altered almost out of existence through legislation by decrees which one of its sections permitted.

In Japan documents relating to the imperial family as far back as 712 A. D. are treasured, but the imperial prerogatives are specified in a constitution of 1889.

Spain obtained a constitution as early as 1824, and has written subsequent ones in 1847, 1876 and 1931.

Mexico had its Federal Constitution in 1824, a more liberal one in 1857, and wrote its present basic law in 1917.

So in contrast to other constitutions of the world, the permanence of the American document makes it distinctive. This Constitution may have some minor flaws and some weaknesses when applied to vastly changed conditions. But the framework of government which 55 leaders of the American colonies labored through a Philadelphia summer to compose, and which they adopted Sept. 17, 1787, must have been pretty sound. Otherwise it would hardly have weathered the vicissitudes of prosperity and depression, internal and external war, political contention, economic growth, mechanical progress and social evolution since.

'Regulate' Nub of NIRA

THE framers of the Constitution began with the phrase, "We, the people," which Daniel Webster later employed to argue the indissolubility of the Union. This phrase was not altogether accurate, though the delegates represented the very best ability among the people, for the document was ratified and later amendments were to be ratified not by the people but by the state legislatures. However, they wrote this preamble:

> We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Possibly the best way to illustrate what portions of the Constitution are in issue, and in what way, in connection with various acts of the New Deal is to go through this fundamental code section by section. Thus may be shown the various clauses on which the legislation is assumed to rest or which it is alleged to violate.

The very first paragraph, Article I, Section 1, contains the nub of one of the hot debates involving the present Administration. It reads:

> All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Critics of the New Deal and complainants in several lawsuits allege that the intent if not the letter of this section has been violated by the last Congress in the wholesale way it handed over various of its powers to the President. Among the most controverted of these delegations of power has been the authorization of the President in the National Industrial Recovery Act to impose codes upon minorities in industries and the authorization, now lapsed, to license industries.

Some questioning also was heard as to the propriety of delegating to the President the authority first to devalue the dollar and then to establish, within 50 to 60 per cent of the former value, the amount of gold it should contain.

The issue was raised still more sharply when Senator William E. Borah charged last May that the reciprocal tariff or trade agreements act "runs counter to the plain provisions of the Constitution" in giving up to the Executive three powers which the Constitution lodges with the legislative branch—namely, taxation, regulation of commerce and treaty making.

In some instances power to lay down regulations in line with a declared policy has been given to heads of departments. Some of the most sweeping powers are vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These include not only the domestic allotment program but also a licensing power in food-handling industries similar to that which the NRA has allowed to expire. The Secretary of the Interior has been set up as a fairly effective lawmaker for the petroleum industry.

Delegation of Authority Upheld

The United States Supreme Court in a long and unbroken line of decisions has upheld extensive delegations by Congress of authority to make administrative rules and rulings, such as empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates or the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe grazing regulations in national forests. It sustained, in the case of Hampton & Co. v. United States (276 U. S. 394), the Flexible Tariff Act which was a forerunner of the present reciprocal measure. A Circuit Court of Appeals has said in a case this year, involving administration of the oil industry code, "While Congress cannot abdicate legislative power, it may make a large delegation of it, always retaining the right of control and of resumption."

There is a further delegation of powers which may come under careful scrutiny.

This is the conferring of powers through the National Recovery Administrator upon mere private citizens in trade associations or code authorities to draw up regulations for their competitors. From the NRA and other branches of the Federal Government there has been pouring forth what a special committee of the American Bar Association calls "a flood of administrative legislation" with which no lawyer, let alone layman, can hope to keep up. The committee estimates that the output of the NRA alone is more than 10,000 pages of "law" and that with the production of other Federal agencies "the total volume of administrative legislation now in force greatly exceeds the total legislative output of Congress since 1789."

> The second section of Article I of the Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states.

This article "describes the qualifications of members and directs the apportionment of representatives among states according to the census—a provision which stood disregarded after the 1920 census until that of 1930.

The third section similarly sets up the Senate; the fourth prescribes the meeting times, lately revised; the fifth provides for rules of the two houses, and the sixth for compensation of members. Section 7 holds that revenue bills must originate in the lower house, and it sets forth the veto power of the President and how it may be overridden.

In Section 8 of Article I we come to the section upon which hinges the most serious litigation involving the New Deal, if not indeed a majority of all the litigation that comes under the heading of American constitutional law. This is the section which enumerates the powers given to Congress. The first is:

> To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

This power of taxation looms important as the country faces the prospect of paying for the experimentations embodied in the recovery program, although the income tax rests not on this sentence but on the Sixteenth Amendment.

According to the interpretation early given by Associate Justice Story, neither this clause nor the preamble to the Constitution confers on Congress authority to legislate for the general welfare—which would be virtually unlimited power—but restricts the use of the tax power to genuinely public purposes, as if it read, "To lay taxes . . . and excises, *in order* to pay the debts and provide for . . . the general welfare." Thus there has been some questioning of the agricultural processing taxes on the ground that they are for the private benefit of a certain class.

Power to Promote General Welfare

However, Associate Justice Roberts declared in the New York Milk Case (Nebbia v. New York, March 5, 1934) that "the power to promote the general welfare is inherent in government." At any rate the supposition of a "general welfare" power has had some effect on popular discussions and apparently on some district court rulings favorable to the NRA.

Then there is the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States," which—delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury—has been copiously done.

And third comes the most litigated and most interpreted clause of this most litigated and interpreted section, the interstate commerce clause. It reads:

> To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

"To regulate commerce among the several states!" Were ever seven words freighted with vaster, more growing and more indeterminate legal or economic meaning?

Upon this tiny corner stone, with possibly some aid from the "implied powers" conveyed in a later paragraph, rests the whole structure of the NRA and the AAA, in addition to all the federal regulation of the railroads, communications and securities trading.

Regarding the NIRA and AAA, the questions that arise are:

How far does this power extend?

Where is the line between regulation of interstate commerce and of commerce that is wholly within a state?

Can the Government, under the guise of regulating commerce, regulate production and manufacturing, which hitherto have been held subject only to the police power of the states?

And how much is included or permitted under the term "regulate"?

For some years a rule of law has been established that, if necessary to make its regulation of interstate commerce effective, Congress may regulate intrastate commerce and local transactions that burden interstate commerce or are intermingled with it. (Minnesota Rate Cases, 230 U. S. 352; United States v. N. Y. Cent. R. R., 272 U. S. 457; Swift & Co. v. United States, 196 U. S. 375; Local 167 v. United States, 291 U. S. 293.)

In line with this, the NIRA penalizes any violation of a code of fair competition not only in any transaction *in* interstate commerce but in any transaction *affecting* interstate commerce.

The AAA, moreover, has support of the ruling in Stafford v. Wallace (258 U. S. 495), which upheld the Packers and Stockyards Act with its authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the stockyards under the commerce clause.

Hence arguments have been presented that local sales of milk, gasoline, coal, lumber, cleaning service and other goods affect the market and interstate flow of these goods. And in many cases, such as those of a cleaner in New York, a dairy in Chicago, a lumber company in Oregon, a cannery in California, a hosiery mill in Georgia and a filling station in the District of Columbia, the district courts have been impressed.

In other instances, however, federal district courts in Texas, Illinois and Maryland have insisted that a filling station or small group of stations is a local enterprise not materially affecting interstate commerce and hence not bound by codes. In two NRA cases, also, it has been held that the mining of coal is not interstate commerce even if the coal later crosses state lines. One of these opinions, by a Kentucky judge, branded the NRA's efforts at regulation of local business as "the boldest kind of usurpation."

With this division among the lower federal courts, it is plain that appeals must soon reach the Supreme Court to settle these points but only the Court itself can say what will be its ultimate verdict on this and other questions raised by New Deal legislation. At least one such case, arising in East Texas from the enforcement of oil proration, is already on its calendar and was continued from last May to the term which opens next month.

The coal cases raise a line of precedents sure to be cited by industrialists in cases such as those of the southern coal operators contesting an NRA wage rate order or the Weirton Steel Company opposing recognition of a union under the collective bargaining clause of the NIRA.

"The making of goods and the mining of coal are not commerce, nor does the fact that these things are to be afterward shipped or used in interstate commerce make their production a part thereof." (D. L. & W. R. Co. v. Yurkonis, 238 U. S. 439; Anderson v. Ship Owners' Association, 272 U. S. 359). And in the leading case of Hammer v. Dagenhart (247 U. S. 251) the Supreme Court overthrew an act of Congress to prohibit interstate transportation of goods made in a factory employing child labor.

Even where the trade involved admittedly affects interstate commerce there may yet be some question how far federal regulation can go in allocation of production, price fixing, and the enforcement of trade practices and labor relations without violating the "due process of law" clause in the Fifth Amendment. The conclusion seems to be gradually forming that the NRA will do best to let small local enterprises and service trades go their way and devote its attention to the larger industries of interstate character in which its powers are clearer.

Authorization to Coin Money

A further clause in the powers of Congress upon which most revolutionary variations have been played by the Roosevelt Administration is the authorization,

> To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Hereunder have been passed the congressional acts for devaluation of the dollar, for the "nationalization" of gold and for abrogation of the gold clause in contracts and bonds—though this last involved also the borrowing power. Novel as is the proposal to establish a "commodity dollar," it is asserted to be within the power "to regulate the value" of the currency. The only cases on the monetary power reaching the higher courts during the last year have had to do with the anti-hoarding orders.

Then, in important Section 8 of Article I there is the sweeping clause under which almost the whole expansion of specified powers has taken place. This is the authorization out of which has grown the broad doctrine of implied powers:

> To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional," said Chief Jusice Marshall in an oft-quoted decision (McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat 316). And upon this the New Dealers depend much.

Moreover, there are certain powers not stated in the Constitution but which the courts have accorded to the national government on the ground simply that they are "inherent in sovereignty." These, as listed by Prof. Edward S. Corwin in his "The Constitution and What It Means Today," include the power to acquire and govern territories, to protect the Indian tribes, to exclude aliens by immigration laws, to carry on war, "and finally a vaguely recognized power to deal with great emergencies of national consequence."

The AAA, NIRA and some other acts begin with an ominous sounding paragraph declaring a national emergency to exist.

Courts are not obliged to accept such a declaration but they generally give weight to it, and some of them have shown a disposition to permit the exercise of powers at such times which might not ordinarily be approved. Until recently this theory had a comparatively slight standing in the Supreme Court, but the majority decision on the Minnesota Moratorium Case (Home B. & L. Assn. v. Blaisdell, Jan. 8, 1934) gave unexpected recognition to this emergency power in a state and raised a possibility that similar latitude may be given to the national government.

Chief Justice Hughes Quoted

"If state power exists to give temporary relief from the enforcement of contracts in the presence of disasters due to physical causes such as fire, flood or earthquake," said Chief Justice Hughes, "that power cannot be said to be nonexistent when the urgent public need demanding such relief is produced by other and economic causes."

Against this, however, Associate Justice Sutherland insisted that the rules of constitutional law could not be varied by emergencies, that the moratorium law violated the contract clause of the Constitution, that similar statutes passed in an equally serious depression in 1843 had been held void, and that the right of trial by jury had been protected amid the much greater emergency of the Civil War.

Furthermore, it has been pointed out that if constitutional guarantees may be overridden because of an emergency, the guarantees might as well not exist, for it is in emergencies that their protection is needed.

Probably the rule of law which Chief Justice Hughes and his concurring associates hoped to establish in the Minnesota case is contained in these passages:

"Emergency does not create power. Emergency does not increase granted power or remove or diminish the restrictions imposed upon power granted or reserved. . . .

"While emergency does not create power, emergency may furnish the occasion for the exercise of power. Although an emergency may not call into life a power which has never lived, nevertheless, emergency may afford a reason for the exertion of a living power already enjoyed."

Another paragraph says,

> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Authority over foreign relations, the monetary system, tariffs and military affairs is centered in the federal government by the three paragraphs of Section 10, which forbid the states to make treaties or alliances, to issue money, levy import or export duties or any tonnage tax on shipping, or keep troops or warships in peace time without consent of Congress.

This section also forbids bills of attainder and ex post facto laws and directs that,

> No state shall . . . pass any . . . law impairing the obligation of contracts.

This is the famous "contract clause" in the Constitution which illustrates the concern of the founding fathers to restrain the popular agitation in many of the states at the time to accomplish a wholesale writing off of debts, private as well as public.

It has been a bulwark of property rights and financial integrity ever since, and was the clause principally at issue in the Minnesota Moratorium Case mentioned above.

Significantly, there is no constitutional ban to prevent the Federal Government from enacting a law "impairing the obligation of contracts." If there were, the complainants against the abrogation by Congress of the "gold clause" or requirement for payment in gold in government bonds and private obligations would have an additional footing in court. Also the Frazier-Lemke Act for relief of farm debtors might be more open to attack. As it is, the question stands whether an injunction to the states to preserve the sanctity of contracts is morally any less applicable to the national Administration.

The duties and powers of the President, so much discussed in the speculation as to whether constitutional government in the United States is in danger of giving way to dictatorship, are the subject of the second section of Article II:

> The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices—

This clause is said to be the only constitutional basis for the existence of the President's Cabinet, which has come to be a fixed institution in the Government.

> He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

This appointive power is, of course, the nub of the recurring controversy over the use of patronage for political spoils as contrasted with the merit system in civil service. The President has power when the Senate is not in session to fill vacancies by "recess appointments" which run until the next session.

President's Relations to Congress

His relations to Congress are set forth in the next section,

> He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient—

this being the basis for the Presidential messages to Congress. And,

> he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them.

Finally, the general scope of the executive responsibility is expressed in the phrases:

> he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Coming to the third article or main division of this basic document, we find the reason—or part of it—why there exists so much concern as to what will be the Supreme Court's opinion on the various portions of the lawmaking of the current Administration which may be brought before it.

> The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

This paragraph alone, without some interpretation, would hardly make clear the authority of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. But this interpretation was furnished in 1803 by Chief Justice Marshall.

"The powers of the legislature are defined and limited," he said (Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch 137), "and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the Constitution is written. . . . The Constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it. . . . It is emphatically the duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. . . . So if a law be in opposition to the Constitution; if both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide the case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution; or conformably to the Constitution, disregarding the law; the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case."

Consequently the Supreme Court has held 55 acts of Congress (a majority of these decisions being taken since 1900) to be in some respect invalid because violative of the Constitution. And the present Administration has seemed to avoid so far as possible litigation on broad constitutional issues. As a result there is so little likelihood as to amount to almost an impossibility that the highest tribunal will declare the NIRA or the AAA unconstitutional in its entirety.

Nevertheless, there is serious question whether some phases of these and other New Deal acts which have been mentioned will not ultimately be held invalid.

The court has shown a certain flexibility, but in the words of Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia University, reviewing the precedents that affect the NIRA, "Candor demands the admission that for the statute and the codes to be sustained in their entirety requires a change of attitude no less revolutionary than the legislation itself."

Only the Supreme Court can decide for the United States whether or what portions of the New Deal enactments are in keeping with the fundamental law.

The provisions as to appointment, tenure and payment of Federal judges were plainly designed to give and assure the judiciary the greatest possible independence. Mr. Mark Sullivan and some others have recently warned that the tendency of the NRA and other New Deal agencies is either to make the courts subservient or else to usurp judicial functions and abuse individual rights by applying their own rules without reference to the courts—as by withdrawal of the "Blue Eagle."

The American Bar Association's special committee on administrative law listed 11 governmental commissions, such as the Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Power Commission and Home Loan Bank Board, and 22 "executive agencies," such as the NRA, PWA, FERA, Petroleum Administration and Labor Disputes Boards which mingled judicial duties with those of an executive or legislative character. This commission recommended that, so far as possible, these judicial functions should be separated and placed in a federal administrative court with divisions for the various subject matters involved.

Otherwise there is danger that a genuinely judicial review may be denied by officers passing on their own acts, or that the number of administrative agencies with judicial powers may become "a labyrinth in which the rights of individuals, while preserved in form, can be easily nullified in practice."

There is a section to which attention only lately has been called by the political situation in Louisiana and the textile strike disturbances in Rhode Island:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

The Bill of Rights

Some of the most important provisions of the Constitution are embraced in the first 10 amendments which constitute the Bill of Rights. The First Amendment reads:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

The second to the eighth deal with rights of the individual—right to trial by jury in criminal prosecutions and in suits at common law, and the right of an accused person to know the charges and witnesses against him and to have counsel and obtain witnesses for himself. Excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishments are prohibited, and in the Fourth and Fifth Amendments it is provided:

> No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any persons be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself,—

Regarding a few of these clauses—and the assurance of the right to keep and bear arms—it has come to be questioned whether they, or at least the interpretation given them, do not really give a defendant more assistance than he deserves and so interfere with the protection of society against the criminal. The rule against "double jeopardy" has been construed to prevent a second trial even where an error resulted in unjustified acquittal and that against self-incrimination has been so applied that a thug with a long criminal record can avoid any reference to it or avoid being examined by refusing to take the stand.

The legal controversy over the effects of so-called social legislation upon the rights of the individual is not new. It has merely been transferred or extended during the present Administration from the field of state legislation into the field of national enactments. More than 12 years ago Associate Justice Holmes protested, "There is nothing that I more deprecate than the use of the Fourteenth Amendment beyond the absolute compulsion of its words to prevent the making of social experiments that an important part of the community desires . . . even though the experiments may seem futile or even noxious to me and to those whose judgment I most respect." And Chief Justice Taft smothered this dissent with the pronouncement, "The Constitution was intended—its very purpose was—to prevent experimentation with the fundamental rights of the individual."

The Fifth Amendment continues:

> Nor (shall any person) be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Most of the suits brought or defended against the NRA and AAA to halt the operation of price fixing or wage requirements have alleged that these requirements would deprive the businesses in question of property without due process of law. Though apparently no case has yet turned on that issue, this constitutional clause does set an eventual limit on how far such administrative rulings may go, and the courts will likely be called on to say where that limit is.

In numbers of cases the federal courts have annulled orders fixing public utility rates on the ground that the rates prescribed were so low as in practice to confiscate the company's property for public use without compensation and without due process of law. Similar reasoning would surely apply at some point to proposals for regulation of business in such a way as to bring about a redistribution of wealth. Thus the clauses in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments have come to be looked upon as the bulwark of property rights.

Ruling of Supreme Court

The majority of the Supreme Court, however, said on March 5 through Associate Justice Roberts that, "Neither property rights nor contract rights are absolute; for Government cannot exist if the citizen may at will use his property to the detriment of his fellows, or exercise his freedom of contract to work them harm. Equally fundamental with the private right is that of the public to regulate it in the common interest." (Nebbia v. New York.)

One of the experimentations of the current régime is the multiplication of government corporations by which the Government is going into business. The Bar Association committee listed the RFC, the TVA, Deposit Insurance Corporation, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, Export-Import Bank and Federal Surplus Relief Corporation among 20 of these corporations, and queried whether their activities did not overlap from their supposedly executive field into the legislative and judicial.

A group of 23 coal companies in Alabama, backed by the National Coal Association, has challenged the validity of the whole existence of the Tennessee Valley Authority, alleging that the huge TVA program for hydroelectric power development, operation of utility systems and sale of electric appliances is without authority in any of the powers of Congress and that the coal industry's business is in danger of serious injury thereby.

These companies and some others also obtained a temporary restraining order against enforcement of an NRA wage rate order, alleging it would deprive them of their property without due process of law. Various constitutional defenses are claimed by the Wierton Steel Company in its pending injunction suit to prevent enforcement of labor union recognition under the collective bargaining clause of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act.

Of the later amendments, the Ninth and Tenth provide:

> The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
>
> The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

To Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York the crucial issue in the tendencies of the Administration is what he believes to be its departure from the Tenth Amendment. He charges that the new program "seeks the abandonment of the American conception of liberty under a Constitution, puts the Federal Government in the possession of complete authority over those matters which that amendment reserves to the states and the people, and spells the end of the Federal Union."

There remains the argument, nearly as old as the document itself, as to whether its provisions are to be interpreted rigidly or freely, strictly or loosely.

The school of thought which urges there must be a great deal of flexibility in these provisions if they are to be successfully adapted to changing social and economic system is liberally represented among the legal advisers of the Administration. President Roosevelt indicated his own leaning to that theory when he said at Gettysburg, May 30, that the ideal of "a consolidated nation" can be attained "by following the peaceful methods prescribed under the broad and resilient provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

Those who insist on the importance of constitutional guarantees treasure them because they represent the wisdom of centuries of experience. For example, former President Hoover wrote in last week's Saturday Evening Post, "To adhere to the spirit of the Constitution and its safeguards including orderly amendment, is the shelter of American life. To move away from these safeguards endangers the whole future of the philosophy of liberty and thus the whole future of America."

Possibly the two schools of interpretation can find common ground in a quotation from Associate Jusice Brewer (In re Debs, 158 U. S. 591): "Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operation extends to new matters as the modes of business and the habits of life of the people vary with each succeeding generation. . . . The power [over interstate commerce] is the same, but it operates today upon modes of interstate commerce unknown to the fathers, and it will operate with equal force upon any new modes of such commerce which the future may develop."

Compiled by Tully A. Nettleton, of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau

People Are Urged to Uphold The Constitution and Reject Pretended Gifts of Trojans

More Than 30 Organizations Take Part in First Constitution Day Observance—All That U. S. Has, Shown Due to Its Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—Gathered here today from all parts of the United States for the observance of the 147th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, prominent citizens and delegates from more than 30 country-wide organizations took part in the principal celebration of the first nationally-observed Constitution Day.

Instigated by the National Constitution Day Committee, of which Mr. S. M. Swenson of New York, is chairman, the celebration was called "to bring about a better understanding by the American people of the great fundamental principals of the Constitution under which the United States has assumed a leading position among the nations of the world, socially, economically and politically, while similar instruments in other nations have crumbled," in the words of the commitee's announcement.

Convening in historical Carpenters' Hall, where the constitutional convention met to draft, redraft and finally ratify the document on Sept. 17, 1787, the celebration here today was opened by an address by Mr. Robert von Moschzisken, for Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who spoke briefly on the progress this country has made under the Constitution.

Progress Under Constitution

"Under the Constituion," Mr. von Moschzisken said, "we have weathered financial panics, monetary changes, business depressions, civil and foreign wars, flood, pestilence and other evils which beset mankind and organized society, all the while keeping an open field for individual opportunity and preserving our heritage of personal liberty and the right to accumulate and hold private property.

"Until the National Constitution Day Committee came into existence," Mr. von Moschisken added, "no one had assumed the responsibility of seeing to it that Constitution Day should be commemorated by our people through the land."

Following the address of welcome, the roll call of participating delegations was held, in the company of many of the lineal descendants of the signers of the original document, and surrounded by facsimiles of the flags which were carried through the Revolutionary War.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, in an address to the gathering, charged that the rights of trial by jury, taxation by Congress and of freedom of expression are menaced today. He made an appeal for adherence to a rigid interpretation of the Constitution which guarantees these rights.

Must Guard Freedom

"More economic, social and moral progress has been made in less than a century and a half under the Constitution," said Colonel McCormick, "than in the whole world in the course of recorded history. Do not let men coming in a Trojan Horse with pretended gifts take it away from you."

Freedom from "cruel and unusual punishments," security of citizens in their homes, freedom of speech and the press and fair trial by jury, can only be assured by strict adherence to the principles of the Constitution, he said. "You cannot have a constitution that will stretch when you want it and be rigid when you want that," the publisher concluded. "If it will not resist every encroachment it will not resist any encroachment."

After an address by Mr. Edward A. Hayes, commander of the American Legion, an open forum period followed by a prayer led by Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, closed the afternoon session. Delegates then visited historic landmarks of the city.

Labor Head and Educator Urge First Stand Against Foes of Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Sept. 17—At the request of the National American Commission of the American Legion, which is joining in the observance of Constitution Week, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Henry Lester Smith, president of the National Education Association, have made statements on the Constitution of the United States.

"The American Federation of Labor has a feeling of reverence for our Constitution, which we regard as the guardian of our free institutions," said Mr. Green, in his statement. "We are proud of living in a country where real power rests in the hands of the governed."

Behind the two documents known as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, said Mr. Smith, lie fundamental realities. They stand for liberties which have been dearly bought. Are these privileges being more firmly secured as time goes on and are American citizens alive to their own responsibilities in preserving them?

It is fitting that the documents themselves should be carefully preserved in the Library of Congress, but it is still more important that the values for which they stand should be protected against every threatening influence, he pointed out.

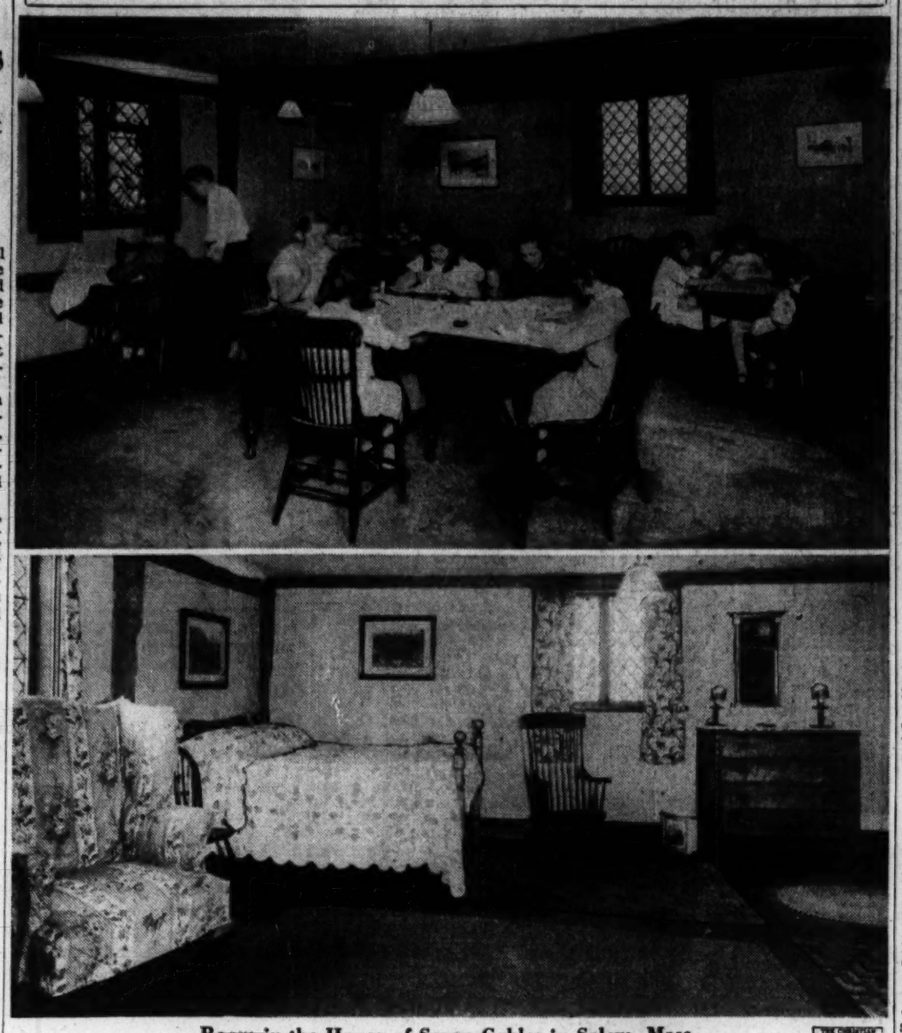
There is evidence today of attacks—both open and of a more insidious nature—upon the Constitution, Mr. Smith continued. The instrument may be changed in any of three ways. It may be amended according to regular procedure, it may be interpreted in new ways, or it may be modified by indifference or willful violation of its spirit.

The Constitution, he admits, was drawn up to meet a particular need at a particular stage of history—and change is essential to any living organization. But, he points out, the Constitution itself provides for needed change through regular procedure.

"Let us all be on the alert, therefore," says Mr. Smith, "to strengthen our Constitution, to work for desirable modifications, to insure its proper protection, and to see to it that it is not violated through our indifference, our lack of courage, or our willful breaking of its provisions.

"My own conviction is," he concludes, "that the good common sense of the great masses of the American people, supplemented by public education, may be depended upon to insure that our Constitution, under wise modifications that changed conditions necessitate, will continue to function in the direction of increasing justice to all."

It Serves as a Pattern for Americanism



Room in the House of Seven Gables in Salem, Mass.

Top—The Room From October to May Serves as a Classroom for Neighborhood Children in Teaching the Domestic Arts. Bottom—In the Summer Months It Is Transformed Into an Exquisite Colonial Bedroom Viewed by Many Thousands of Tourists.

Yacht Races Shift Monitor Radiocasts

DURING the international yacht races off Newport, R. I., the daily noonday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA, and W1XAZ, will be radiocast at varying times as the progress of the race requires. The news radiocast will, when possible, be given immediately following the end of such extra radio transmissions of the yacht races.

Connecticut Candidate Resigns Federal Post

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Prof. Albert Levitt of Redding has announced that he would resign as special assistant to Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, in accepting the Independent Citizens' Party nomination for Representative in Congress from the fourth Congressional district of Connecticut.

Professor Levitt, unanimously nominated at a convention in this city, said he would support President Roosevelt and his policies.

"I shall return to Washington in a few days," he said in accepting the nomination, "to set my work in order and to tender my resignation to the Attorney-General in order that he might not be embarrassed in any way through my candidacy for office."

Mrs. Coolidge Helps Women Republicans

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge has entered the political picture in the present state campaign by allowing her name to be used as an honorary vice-president of the recently formed Hampden-Hampshire-Franklin-Berkshire Women's Republican Club.

It is not expected that she will serve in an active capacity in the organization, which includes many of the more prominent Republicans in this part of the state.

Idle to Earn Aid in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—One out of every two heads of families on relief in Illinois will be given an opportunity to earn this help during the coming winter through an expanded work relief program now being developed by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, it is announced. One out of four now receive work relief instead of direct aid.

Constitution Read For Famous Names

By the Associated Press

THE Constitution of the United States had a birthday today.

The document was signed 147 years ago and started along a historical path, mile-posted by debate, internal conflict and 21 amendments.

It stood unamended but much debated for four years after George Washington put the first signature to the document. The debates and amendments have continued down through the last national political campaign; the debates go on today.

The original parchment, guarded from tissue-destroying time by light filtering glass, is in the Library of Congress, moved there after a 133-year stay in the State Department.

Congress and political partisans argue over its interpretation; tourists, somewhat less familiar with it, ask the guides to point out to them the signatures of Christopher Columbus or Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Cell to Control Lights

An electric light and power company in Stockholm is planning to use a photo-electric cell for long-distance control of that city's street lighting system.

House of the Seven Gables Serves Double End in Salem

Not Only Preserves Traditions of Early America but Also as a Neighborhood House Which Aids Those Who Live Within Its Shadow

New England is rich in historic and literary shrines. The House of Seven Gables in Salem, Mass., is unique in its dual service. It not only preserves the quaint charm of America of nearly 300 years ago, but develops, through its hospitality and service as a neighborhood center, ideals of Americanism among the changing groups of different nationalities who have been its neighbors during more than 20 years.

March, 1910, it became the headquarters of the House of Seven Gables Settlement Association. In those years, to meet the growing demands for neighborhood service, it has had to increase its facilities, and in doing so has rendered another invaluable service in the preservation of two other ancient houses—the Hathaway house, built in 1682, and the Retire Becket house, built in 1655.

Nationally and internationally known for its association with the famous novel of Nathaniel Hawthorne, "The House of the Seven Gables," the house on Turner Street is yearly a mecca for thousands of tourists. Just across the beautiful old-fashioned garden are the Hathaway and Becket houses, architectural contemporaries of the Gables and each with an interesting history in Salem's past.

Looks Across to Marblehead

Between the garden and the sea wall is a wide stretch of lawn, and across the harbor lies Marblehead and the path of the first ferry which plied between the towns when the Gables was young.

It is a glamorous spot from June until October, given over to the comfort and entertainment of summer guests. Gingerbread men, of the same type as those which fascinated Hepsibah's small customers, stand in the shop window; the narrow treads of the hidden staircase around the great central chimney take thousands of visitors up to Clifford's room; attractive tables are laid in the garden for out-of-door dining, while the low-roofed tea room provides for indoor comfort; the Becket house becomes an antique shop; and the ample rooms of the Hathaway house, appropriately furnished in early American furniture, provide beauty and comfort for a visit of any length.

But from October until June the real work of the Gables group, for which the summer entertaining provides most of the means, goes on. Then the charm of its antiquity and the glamour of Hawthorne become a proper background for another kind of romance. A romance of service to boys and girls and their mothers.

Classes in Other Houses

The House of Seven Gables receives visitors and shows them through the stately rooms the year round. But classroom paraphernalia replaces the chintz and old pine in the rooms of the Hathaway house and the neighborhood virtually takes possession of all the facilities not needed by the staff of teachers.

Adults and children are enrolled in classes for cooking, sewing, carpentry, art, music, dancing and physical education; or in clubs, according to ages, for social or other activities. Eight hundred of them enrolled last year, with membership in the Mothers' Club, primarily for rest and neighborly interchange, taxed to its capacity. Membership dues of $1 a year for adults, 50 cents for children from 14 to 18 years, and 25 cents for smaller children are levied to give each one the feeling of sharing the upkeep.

Volunteers Help Out

And adding an inspiring chapter to the romance of the House of Seven Gables Settlement Association is the history of the past two years when general business conditions have made receipts from its summer entertaining less adequate in defraying expenses. Proving the value of the lessons in helpfulness and hospitality it has given through two score of years, volunteers from the little neighbors of a few years ago have filled some of the places of staff workers made vacant by the necessity for retrenchment. They are proudly eager to "do something."

The House of Seven Gables Settlement Association grew out of an experiment, begun in 1908 in the little Seaman's Bethel which stood then on what is now the lawn between the Gables and the sea and is now a part of the group as Turner Hall, farther up Turner Street, by a group of Salem women prompted by a desire to extend friendliness, help and opportunity to the foreign-born residents along the waterfront.

The purchase of the House of Seven Gables in 1910 gave the association its name and the additional service of preserving the old and beautiful.

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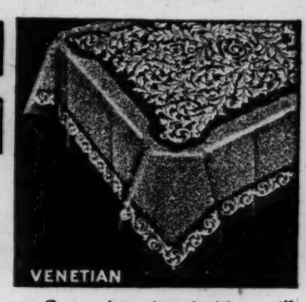

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British Radio Traffic Lessons In Crusade to Stop Mounting Toll of Highway Accidents

Coöperation of Motorists, Cyclists and Pedestrians Sought in Intensive Campaign—Safety Crossings Planned for All Towns—Tests for Licenses

Highway Safety Series
Fourth of Eight Articles

By Peter Lyne
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's biggest campaign to lessen road accidents was launched in August.

The new Road Traffic Act, which became law July 31, marks the legislative approach to the problem; while simultaneously a nation-wide appeal to all road users for voluntary coöperation is being issued by radio, press, local authorities, insurance companies and societies of motorists, cyclists and pedestrians.

Regulations under the new act provide for drivers' tests, a speed limit of 30 miles in "built-up areas," controlled and uncontrolled crossings for pedestrians, precautions for cyclists—such as white backgrounds for night reflectors on the back mudshields of cycles—and restrictions on the driving hours of truck drivers.

Lack of Street Planning

Britain undoubtedly has special difficulties with which to contend. It is estimated that there are 14 mechanically propelled vehicles in use per mile of British highway, compared with 8.8 in the United States 6.3 in Germany and 3.9 in France. Moreover the country roads and city streets alike are remarkable for their crookedness and narrowness. London is an outstanding example of the lack of street planning found in many British towns.

Straightening out of highways and smaller roads and widening of streets form part of government and local plans for reducing accidents. In the country districts this is progressing rapidly. Two fine new arterial roads have just been opened in England, one linking Liverpool and Manchester, and the other by-passing the towns of Guildford and Dorking on one of the main roads from London to the south and west of England.

Regarding the question of following the lead of Italy and Germany in building autostrades (high-speed traffic arteries largely free from crossings and side turnings) Britain seems to be faced with some almost insurmountable difficulties in the concentration of the roads in such a small country, the smallness of the distances between important places and the enormous network of side roads.

Coöperation Is Essential

Despite the official determination to find means of making the roads safer, the ineffectiveness of previous traffic acts to check the terrible toll of the roads has stressed the limitations of regulations without the assistance of motorists, cyclists and pedestrians. "In the end it is only care and consideration which can reduce the road casualty list," Mrs. Leslie Hore-Belisha, new Minister of Transport, declared recently.

In a period of 18 weeks ending July 14 there were 2410 persons killed and 82,658 injured on the roads of Britain, while in the week ending July 7 the fatalities numbered 180, the highest weekly total ever recorded. The new realization of the urgent need for awakening all road users to the urgency of the situation is seen in many circles as one of the most hopeful signs of progress ahead.

Hitherto there has been a tendency in Britain to regard motorists as the only road users. An argument often heard was that automobile drivers had provided the problem of the roads and that the solution lay with them and with the authorities whose duty it was to restrict their misdoings. But while the majority of motorists regretfully admitted there were many black sheep in their midst, they were unwilling to shoulder all the responsibility. Moreover growing accident statistics indicated that this one-sided method of approach was unlikely to lead to diminished casualties.

Division of Responsibility

In recent months, however, there has been a big transformation. Although increased pressure has been brought to bear against dangerous and careless drivers and further regulations have been introduced, yet at the same time the responsibility for avoiding accidents has been more evenly apportioned. In consequence the motoring community has less cause for grievance against the regulations. At the same time there are signs that other road users are becoming more traffic conscious.

Radio talks on avoiding accidents are including weekly traffic "lessons." Weekly summaries of the casualties impress on listeners, the seriousness of the problem. The press has taken up the cry of "How to combat accidents." Prominent white lines of thousands of pedestrian crossings in towns flash out their signal of warning to walkers and drivers alike. Determined efforts are being made to compel pedestrians to abandon their haphazard methods of crossing streets for more orderly procedure at the recognized crossings and in obedience to light signals. Drivers are having to respect the white crossing lanes indicated with a "C" sign.

Mr. Hore-Belisha attaches great importance to the development of the safety crossings which are comparatively new to Britain. He intends to introduce them in towns all over the country in view of the fact that three-quarters of the accidents occur in built-up areas.

More Traffic Islands

There is, however, a weight of opinion demanding revision of the existing rights-of-way for pedestrians before they are widely adopted. One suggestion is that at crossing places the roadway should be divided up by safety islands 10 feet apart so that those wishing to cross a street would only have to negotiate one line of traffic at a time.

The town of Wolverhampton seems to have overcome the difficulty of making walkers use the safety lanes by building three-barred steel fences on the edge of the pavement at important traffic centers. The only way to cross the street is by a gap which leads on to a safety crossing. The Wolverhampton authorities claim to have been completely successful in preventing people wandering diagonally across the road at these points.

Introduction of the 30 miles-an-hour limit in built-up areas is being awaited with keen interest. Although the new traffic act has already become law there is so much work to be done in conjunction with local authorities in defining and signposting speed limit areas that the regulation is not likely to come into force before January, 1935. If effective means can be found of enforcing the limit, then, it is felt, an appreciable reduction in accidents should result.

Suspension of Licenses

Tests for drivers' licenses are now being evolved but it is widely felt that it would be a mistake to expect this measure to contribute a great deal to solving the road accident problem. A more effective provision is seen in increased powers for suspending licenses for dangerous and careless driving.

Already one satisfactory feature of the tightening up of this form of regulation is the effect it is having on drivers with regard to drink. The stigma attaching to fines and suspension of licenses for convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol is undoubtedly being effective in keeping intoxicated drivers off the roads.

In some circles it is contended that motorists are suffering from some very hard verdicts. But more and more drivers are deciding that the only certain way of avoiding the possibility of a summons on this count is to abstain altogether from liquor before taking the wheel.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in Senior High School Auditorium, Highland Avenue, Somerville. 8.

Theaters

"COMING SPRING" (Plymouth). World premiere of play by Owen Davis. Sequel to his Pulitzer Prize winner, "Icebound." The author's son plays a principal part in this new play about Maine. 8:30.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Begins second of three weeks here. With Ethel Waters, Helen Broderick, Clifton Webb and Dorothy Stone. Irving Berlin's music. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Queen Bee," a study of bee life, made by Dr. Telhurst in his microscopic series. Main feature is "Michael and Mary," with Herbert Marshall and Edna Best —brought back by request. Also German historical pageant in "Dinkelsbukle," and a technicolor Silly Symphony. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

BOSTON—Gene Stratton Porter's "Girl of the Limberlost," filmed with Marian Marsh, Louise Dresser and Ralph Morgan in the leading roles. Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:16 a. m., 1:17, 4:23, 7:29, 10:35.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," by Alexandre Dumas. Filmed with Robert Donat and Elissa Landi in the principal roles. 10:21 a. m., 12:35, 2:49, 5:03, 7:17, 9:31.

METROPOLITAN—"British Agent," from the book by R. H. Bruce Lockhart. With Kay Francis and Leslie Howard. Story deals with problems of remains of consular service in Russia after the revolution —and with the difficulties of the new régime. Morton Downey is feature of stage show. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35.

STATE—"One Night of Love," with Grace Moore, Tullio Carminati and Lyle Talbot. Musical romance. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—"The Affairs of Cellini," with Frank Morgan and Fay Wray. Gipsy Nina, radio singer, heads vaudeville entertainment. Charles Hector's orchestra, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

UPTOWN — "She Loves Me Not." Screen version of famous stage comedy dealing with Princeton seniors and a dancer fleeing from the police. With Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Diana Wynyard in "One More River."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Isle of Peril," shows the Faroe Islands; Merrie Melody cartoon; Stranger Than Fiction; Ben Pollock and his Band; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—Lectures on "The Great Pyramid: The Signpost of the Ages." Illustrated with pictures and charts. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

TOMORROW

ADVERTISING CLUB—Commander Herbert Hartley, formerly of the Leviathan, speaks on "The Business Management of an Ocean Liner." At the regular luncheon. Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Textile Design," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Motion Pictures

The Authentic Swagger

With the authentic swagger, Mr. Robert Donat, recent courtier to his cinematic majesty, King Henry VIII, carries off the rôle of the Count of Monte Cristo, which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater, Boston, Sept. 15.

Bitingly on the tongue and clenchingly through the teeth come the imposing utterances of the classic Dumas hero; rightly swashbuckling the gesture of as superb a gentleman as ever adorned a movie fable. "Isn't he grand?" the ladies in the audience fairly groan. Bobbie, take a bow!

Not so in earnest is Mr. Sidney Blackmer as Mondego, Villain No. 1 of the piece. He allows a slight superior smile to play over his lines while saying them. And that isn't cricket. Boldly by battery is the black heart of Villian No. 2 exposed by Mr. Louis Calhern . . . meet De Villefort. Villian No. 3, the vengeful seaman later turned banker, Danglars, is all smuggled malice and unction under the flexible treatment of Mr. Raymond Walburn. The elegant suffering of Miss Elissa Landi's Mercedes eludes her. It takes more than costuming and curls, fair lady.

When the dauntless young Dantes is thrown so heartlessly into the dungeon, even the worst of cynics must shudder. The most arrant skeptic, while looking askance at his beard, will quiver with suspense at his escape. But was it a heavenly choir that accompanied the old abbe's passing, or had a group of choristers been interned in the fatal Chateau d'If along with Mr. O. P. Heggie?

For thrills that follow, there is Dantes's discovery of the cave of treasure, his transformation into countship, and eventual victory over the Three Villains, not as a vent to personal grudge, voyez-vous, but as a reprisal against injustice and inhumanity in general.

Yes, Robert Donat is grand. And Dumas was a great scenarist. And Edward Small has been a worthy director.

Glad Girl

The RKO Keith-Boston Theater is the most unpredictable theater in town. You never know what you are going to find there. Last season several unsuspected gems quietly appeared among a series of nondescript pictures.

This week the theater presents a Gene Stratton Porter opus, "A Girl of the Limberlost," a Monogram picture, not a gem by any means, but so mild and harmless it won a Parents' Magazine award.

Miss Marian Marsh is at ease in the part of the little Elnora who battles her way through high school against the opposition of her embittered mother. Miss Louise Dresser does not adapt herself so readily to the latter rôle. Perhaps because she has lived longer and cannot help discerning the speciousness of the sentiment. A new hat with sunflowers on it and the discovery that the husband she so long mourned had loved another woman works a complete change of heart in her. For an experienced actress that is a choppy corner to have to turn.

Mr. Ralph Morgan gets into the overalls of the farmer-uncle; Miss Helen Jerome Eddy takes on the "land'sakes" type of conversation as his wife. It is interesting to watch Miss Betty Blythe, former star of the silent screen, imparting graciousness and charm to Elnora's benefactress, Mrs. Parker.

Yes, "A Girl of the Limberlost" is inoffensive enough. But inoffensiveness that is composed of flabbiness and sentimentality is a negative quality and not so mild and harmless when you stop to consider. The more positive virtue of vitality goes a longer way with the present young generation. M. L.

New Star

Robert Donat
In "The Count of Monte Cristo"

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States
Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States
California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m.; Saturday, Sept. 29, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc-468m; when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KECA, 1430kc-210m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., KYA, 1330kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday in each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45-8 a. m., KEX 1180kc-254m; Tuesdays, 9:45-10 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

SPOKANE—Sundays, Sept. 23 and 30, 6:30-6:45 p. m., KGA, 1470kc-204m.

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories
Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian
British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Institute of Credit Opens Fall Season

The Boston Chapter of the National Institute of Credit will hold its first meeting of the 1934-1935 season tomorrow at the Hotel Bradford at 7 p. m. Bessie B. Loring president of the organization, will preside.

Guest speakers will include Osbon W. Bullen, president of Boston Credit Men's Association, James A. Moyer, director, and Otto Kiessling, assistant director, division of university extension, Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A special supper will be served in the grill room of the Hotel Bradford at 6 p. m. for those wishing to attend.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; European porcelain; drawings by Alexander Jacovleff.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25c; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century, French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries, English portraits, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 850 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects, ocean creatures.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Foster Brothers—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Holman's Print Shop—Vanity Fair caricatures.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of prize winning prints in the fourteenth anual competition organized by American Photography. Through Sept. 24.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Katherine R. Eames, Sept. 10-21. Open from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Hotel Somerset—Exhibition from 3-6 p. m. of etchings and originals by Morgan Dennis, Sept. 17-30.

Public Library—Exhibition in commemoration of William Norris; books and views from the library's collection. Through Sept. 29.

New York Labor Asks Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Mr. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, chairman of the Republican State Committee, have before them today a demand by the New York State Federation of Labor that their parties adopt platform planks pledging enactment of a law for state unemployment insurance.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably rain early tonight; fair and cooler late tonight; moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy; rain tonight and probably in extreme east portion Tuesday morning; cooler in north and extreme west portions tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy; rain this afternoon or possibly in extreme east portion tonight; cooler tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and cooler; probably rain in extreme west portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Tuesday generally fair

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to southeast winds this afternoon except fresh northerly near Sandy Hook, increasing north or northwest late this afternoon or early tonight over south portion and over north portions late tonight or Tuesday, and overcast weather with rain over north and central portions tonight; Tuesday generally fair except rain over extreme north portions, clearing Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain ending at beginning of week and again Thursday or Friday, otherwise generally fair; considerably cooler at beginning; warmer middle and cooler toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	68	New Orleans	88	78
Bermuda	78	84	New York	62	72
Chicago	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	68	82
Denver	60	88	Philadelphia	64	76
Helena, Mont.	50	70	St. Louis	54	66
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Paul	54	66
Kansas City	54	72	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	72	84	Washington	60	78
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 17.
B—Maximum, Sept. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:24 p. m., D. S. T.; height 9.8 ft.
Tuesday, 7:09 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 8.4 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:22 p. m.

Herbarium Grows

More than 40,000 specimens of plant life were added last year to the University of California herbarium, bringing the total number of specimens to nearly 520,000.

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Maine's Roadsides To Be Photographed For Beautification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 17 — A month's survey of Main road sides to be made by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lawton of New York City started today.

Mrs. Lawton, who is chairman of the National Road Side Council, and Mr. Lawton, will tour the State in their automobile, make photograph records of all phases of the roadside problem, speak before groups throughout the State, and leave recommendations for work to be sponsored by interested organizations.

The Lawtons have carried out similar surveys in a dozen states and are conducting the Maine tour with the approval of Gov. Louis J. Brann and the State Highway Department.

The survey is a direct outcome of the Maine State Garden Club exhibit held at the Danish Village early last summer. The profits of that seven-day show were set aside for roadside beautification work, and part of these funds have been appropriated for the Lawtons' tour.

Power Honors Won By New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 17—Vision of New Hampshire's tillers of the soil carrying lanterns on their nightly chores faded recently as word was received that this State leads the entire nation in percentage of electrified farms.

According to Mr. W. T. Ackerman, agricultural engineer with the New Hampshire Experiment Station, who had his figures from a national electric institute, this State's figure is 61.3 per cent, just a shade better than that for California.

Some 1200 miles of rural electric lines now carry electrical energy to approximately 10,000 New Hampshire farms. The accomplishment comes as a result of organized work in rural electrification started in the State in 1925 by the National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture in coöperation with the New Hampshire Experiment Station, the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, seven representative farmers, and public utility corporations throughout New England.

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Occupational Novels

SOMEWHERE I have read of Rudyard Kipling that he always made a point of probing with questions the workers in every industry that he encountered. From a sailor he would absorb all possible information about seamanship; from a railroad engineer the vocabulary of steam and throttle; from an elephant-driver the minute details of that secret craft. This habit made him able to write such stories as "Captains Courageous," ".007" and "Toomai of the Elephants." Thus an instinctive attitude, inherent in a newspaper man, was combined with a vivid realization of other men's processes of thought and a gift for words.

Out of this reportorial ability, this quick, imaginative way of soaking up information, have come many of the novels that portray an industry or a profession. Others—comparatively few—have been written in the interest of some crusade, like Frank Norris's "Pit" and Upton Sinclair's "Jungle." By far the greater number of occupational novels, however, and generally speaking the best of them, are the fruit of the writer's actual experience. In this way "Splendor" sprang from the newspaper days of Ben Ames Williams, "The Circuit Rider's Wife" was really Corra Harris's life history as the wife of an itinerant minister, "As the Earth Turns" was derived from Gladys Hasty Carroll's own girlhood on a Maine farm.

Farm and sea, manufacturing and trade, the professions and the arts, flying above the earth and digging into its depths, enumerating its population, governing, feeding, clothing and amusing its people—these and scores of other pursuits form the framework of novels that all together could serve as an interesting study in vocational selection.

* * *

A GREAT PART of this kind of fiction comes under the two heads—novels of the soil and novels of the sea. The first of these are as varied as geography and earth's products. We find Willa Cather writing in a vein of disillusionment about life on a Nebraska farm in "One of Ours," Cornelia James Cannon portraying the idealism of a Minnesota wheat grower in "Red Rust," and Frank Norris showing the whole raising and marketing of wheat as a consuming monster in "The Octopus." Edna Ferber's "So Big" tells what market gardening is like, just outside a big city; Walter D. Edmonds writes of upper New York State in "The Big Barn"; Dorothy Scarborough makes one of her novels—"Can't Get a Red Bird"—a day-by-day close-up of a Texan cotton plantation; and Anne Bosworth Greene's "Lone Winter" depicts a remote mountain farm in Vermont. We can wander deep in Sussex orchards with Sheila Kaye-Smith in "Joanna Godden"; or, as an impressive climax, get closest to the earth with Knut Hamsun in "Growth of the Soil." These are only a small fraction of the whole number of novels that intimately, accurately, copiously describe life on a farm, not merely as a background for a play of character upon character, but as an end in itself.

The sea, too, is endlessly fascinating to novelists, and their novels are as varied as the activities of men who live on it or by it. Ernest Poole's "Harbor" tells about the water front of a great city; W. W. Jacobs in "Snug Harbour" lightly sets forth the life of a common sailor; James B. Connolly writes about Gloucester fishermen; William McFee is master of the mysteries of the engine room. The great days of the merchant marine and the technique of trading vessels from counting house to forecastle are bone and brawn of a notable list of novels. One of the less obvious examples of these, relating to earlier days, is J. T. McIntyre's "Blowing Weather." Shipbuilding is the theme of a remarkable trilogy by the English novelist, Storm Jameson—"Lonely Ship," "The Voyage Home" and "A Richer Dust." More recently Neil Bell has written on the same subject in "Bredon and Sons."

Shipbuilding, of course, is an industry rather than a part of navigation, and only one of many that form the background of novels. Eden Phillpotts once set out to write a series, built around the crafts in parts of England with which he was familiar. Following this purpose he wrote "Brunel's Tower" about the potter's art in a Dartmoor village; "The Spinners" about a Dorset spinning mill, and "Old Delabole," about the Cornish quarries.

* * *

ROLLO WALTER BROWN, embarked on a series of novels about certain industries of the Middle West, has written "The Firemakers" and "Toward Romance," which tell of the life and work of two industrial groups—coal miners and glassmakers. In "Cinders" Hugh Weir several years ago dealt with the experiences of a worker in steel and iron, and from the manufacturer's viewpoint the same subject is presented, as a business enterprise rather than a technique, by Joseph Hergesheimer in "Three Black Pennys."

Sinclair Lewis's hero in "Babbitt" is a personification of the real estate business; his "Work of Art" might be used as a manual by the man who wishes to perfect himself in the work—or "art"—of running a hotel. Edna Ferber has excelled in portraying the experiences of women in business and in her short stories and novels—"Buttered Side Down," "Emma McChesney & Co.," "Fanny Herself" and "Roast Beef Medium"—makes buying and selling a romantic adventure. Somewhat the same feeling surrounds the description of retail selling in a novel by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, which happens, by a turn of the plot, to be called "The Home Maker." Within the last two years Phyllis Bentley has portrayed the Yorkshire cloth industry—its history through a hundred years in "Inheritance" and its recent condition in "A Modern Tragedy." Clarence Budington Kelland made a rather exciting story about business methods of the last half-century in "Dynasty," and in "Oil" Upton Sinclair revealed the fascination and the furious scheming associated with the oil industry, together with a great deal of the technique of production.

As for the professions and the arts, they form the basis of many novels because authors are most likely to be acquainted with those vocations. Novelists write often—perhaps too often—about writers, and next after these come artists and men and women associated with the stage. "Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief" (does "chief" mean political leader?) all can find their technique displayed on the pages of fiction.

Altogether, the novels which are directly concerned with some one of the ways in which men make their living, novels which show an intimate knowledge of the technique of an occupation, so that it serves for more than mere background, form a large and valuable group. Besides their varying literary value, such novels possess interest for two kinds of readers—for those who are already familiar with the occupation described and like, as we all do, to read about a subject with which they are familiar, and for another, probably smaller group, who are curious concerning the technique of unfamiliar occupations.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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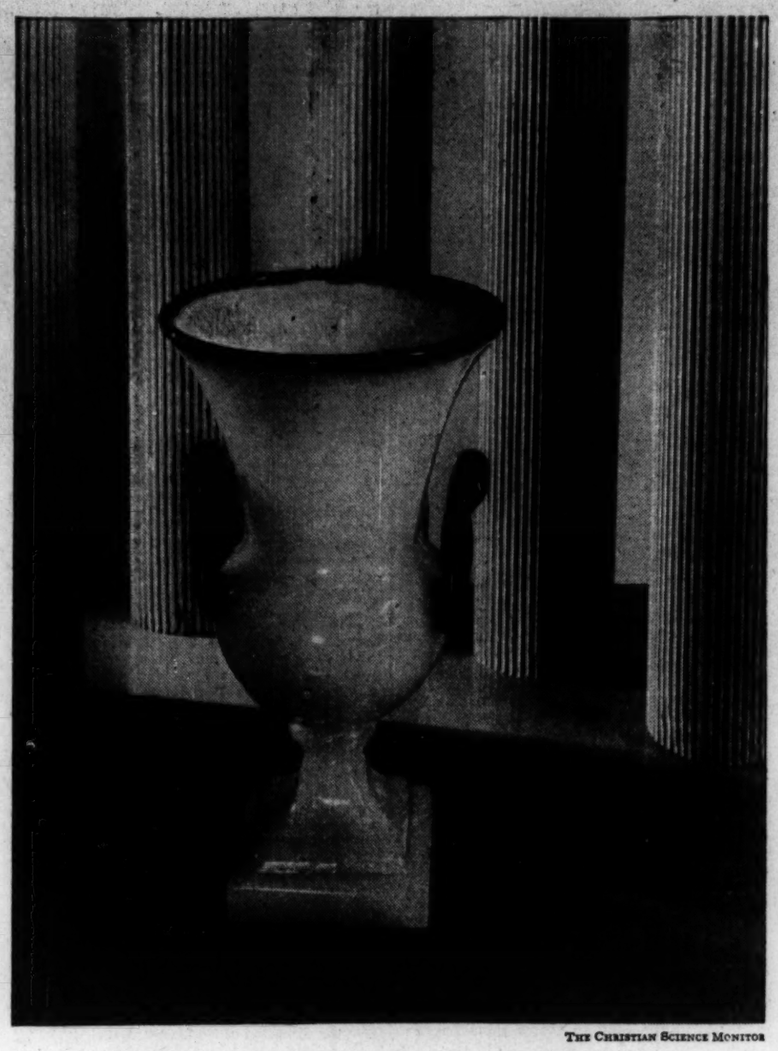

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STILL LIFE: GREEK VASE." *A Photograph by Stella F. Simon*

THIS photograph, "Still Life: Greek Vase," can be viewed by the layman simply as an object of beauty. In accordance with his taste, satisfaction may or may not be derived from the form of the object photographed, the disposition of this form among the background shapes, the values achieved by the lighting and the qualities of the various textures that are juxtaposed. If he finds these harmonious, he will probably call the picture a beautiful one. In this particular photograph the solution of these particular problems were not the only ones involved. It had to satisfy certain utilitarian demands as well. The vase is a modern product of an American glass works, and the photograph had therefore to emphasize the beauty and quality of the glass. No elements could be introduced into the composition which might take the attention away from the vase itself. Rather elements had to be introduced which would point up the style that the manufacturer had chosen to reproduce in modern materials. This photograph is successful, because it has solved all these problems satisfactorily.

The photographer, Stella F. Simon, does not feel that the imposition of specific demands, on the part of industry, are limitations to her artistic freedom. On the contrary, she regards them as additional spurs to her imagination, and she feels that the solution of a more complex problem is more satisfying than that of a simple one. Although Mrs. Simon started out with the idea that photography would be an artistic hobby, she has come to believe that it is more of a craft than a fine art; but that magnificent achievements can be reached in craftsmanship that are not far distant from "pure" art.

In Venice Again

SO HAPPY was I to be once more in Venice that, by six o'clock, I was out in the fresh brilliance of the summer morning. Boarding one of the little steamboats on the Grand Canal, I took a ticket for the most distant possible point.

In the cool clear morning air everything seemed sparkling, gay, delightful. Boats passed, piled with tomatoes, melons, fruit and green stuff of all kinds. Smart steam launches from the hotels dashed to and from the station, churning up a white foam along their track. Private gondolas, the gondoliers wearing fresh white blouses and wide straw hats with blue or scarlet ribbon streamers, moved quietly out from the steps of one of the fairy-tale palaces and glided silently by with a leisurely rhythmic movement.

On we went, past palaces bearing the great names of ancient Venice, and associated with innumerable famous names of more recent times, Byron, Wagner, Browning, Duse and many another. The vegetable market was aglow with scarlet, green, orange and purple, with pumpkins and watermelons, lemons, tomatoes and eggplant, with peaches, grapes and salads, brought over from the fertile plains of the mainland. The piled-up color on the quay glowed afresh, reflected in shimmering loveliness in the pliant water. We passed under the Rialto Bridge, its one broad arch surmounted, like the Ponte Vecchio in Florence, by a double row of little shops. Everywhere, to unaccustomed eyes, there was wonder and beauty; the radiant, visionary quality of things seen in a dream or through a magic lens.

* * *

ON THE RETURN trip, the world was awakening and more people were abroad. Groups of postmen came aboard with their letter bags; business men were setting out for their offices; young people were on their way to bathe at the Lido. To all these, this amazing scene was no more remarkable than the boarding of a tram in a city street.

Landing at last, I wandered off into the byways of the city; and by degrees I became conscious of an unaccustomed tranquillity and peace. Why? Obviously because I was in a pedestrian's paradise.

In Venice one may walk where one will, pause where one pleases; may "jay-walk" without reproof from any policeman, cross without looking right or left, stand to admire or saunter untroubled by the hoot of a motor, the sharpness of a bicycle bell. The only horses here are of bronze. The only sounds, apart from the lapping of the water and the distant sounds of ships, are the voices of the people, the soft slurred, singsong of Venetian speech, the sound of steps on the old stones, the songs and music falling from a window or rising from a gondola.

No wonder the Venetians seem good-humored and easy as they move about their amazing city, sit or stroll undisturbed in the piazzas, gather in groups at the bridges or before their doors. Here the children toddle about, women pass wrapped in their black long-fringed shawls, hosts of pigeons hardly bestir themselves for the pedestrian, and even the cats sit undisturbed in green-eyed meditation in the middle of the way.

Save on the waterways, there is no traffic. All that comes by the new road, carried on bridges over the lagoon from Mestre, must halt at the outskirts of the city. Consequently, in Venice, whoever does not go by water, goes afoot, unmarshaled and in peace.

D. N. L.

Hoarding for Winter

REMEMBER white phlox of this evening,
Fragrant and dim,
Clustered like moths on these garden spires;

Remember the great, green moon,
Swelling with light
By the spruce in the pasture;

Remember round apples,
Merry and red
Hanging from boughs in the orchard;

Remember the hay on the meadows,
The flat blue sword of the river lying between
Dark mountains;

Remember—that snow in the winter
Is white as the phlox
Of this evening.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS.

Kiterjedés

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ UZLETI világ ma oly tervekkel, szándékokkal és müveletekkel foglalkozik, melyeknek célja a kereskedelem kiterjesztése, kölcsönösen harmónikus viszonyok előidézése, és minden országra kiterjedő egyensúlyozott közgazdasági viszonyok megteremtése. Az egyéni élet minden igyekezete egy mindig szélesebb körökben mozgó tevékenység valamely fázisára és annak eredményeire mutat. Az óra jelszava a kiterjeszkedés. A világ minden nemzetének hü polgárjai szivükben annak titkos reményét éltetik, hogy hozzá fognak járulhatni az országukban létező állapotok megjavításához. Ez az első lépés azon nemzetközi szellem létrehozatala felé, mely majd az egész tésztát megkeleszti.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) elhozza a gondolkozó embereknek a lét alapvető tényeit, és elhozza egy zavaros korszaknak az Igazság világosságát. Az Istenre, az emberre, és a világegyetemre vonatkozó ezen felvilágosító valóság átsüt azon zavarnak ködén, melyre vonatkozólag az anyagi érzékek tanuvallomásai azt hitetnék el velünk, hogy az egy időszakonként ismétlődő világfelforduláshoz elkerülhetetlen következménye.

Nem csak az akkori viszonyok megfigyelése késztette a prófétát ennek mondására: „Szélesítsd ki a sátorod helyét, és hajlékidnak kárpitjait terjesszék ki; ne tiltsd meg; nyújtsd meg köteleidet, és erősítsd meg szegeidet." Mily gyorsan azonosítjuk gondolatainkban a „sátor" szót a „lakóhely"-lyel! És a Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja hogy az ember lakóhelye az Elme, az Isten. Hol, ha nem az elme világában bővítse ki az ember látókörét, vagy „terjessze ki" gondolatainak „kárpitjait"? Nem csoda hogy a gondolkozásnak az Elme végtelensége felé való fokozott mértékü kiterjeszkedésében a helyes gondolkozás állhatatos volta jelzi azt a szellemi kiterjeszkedést, mely az emberi életben biztosabb sikerre vezet.

„Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 264-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy ezzel bátorítja az embereket: „Arra kell néznünk amerre járni akarunk, és úgy kell viselkednünk, mint akik minden hatalmat Tőle kapnak, akiben élnek." Csak egy hatalom létezik, a Szellem hatalma, és ezt a testi érzékek nem tudják felismerni. Ép azon körülmény, hogy ezen érzékek képtelenek a Szellem dolgait felfogni, bizonyítja az anyagi érzékek tanuságainak valótlanságát és megbízhatatlanságát, amint hogy ezen tanuskodások vissza is rettennek hamisítványaiknak leleplezésétől. Az a fontos tehát a Krisztusi Tudományban, hogy értsük meg az úgynevezett anyagi elme valótlanságát, mely magába foglalja a gonoszt, és az intelligens anyagban való hiedelmet. Annak megértése, hogy minden valóság a Szellemben van, lehetővé teszi a valótlanság hamis hegyeinek eltávolítását. Ezen értelmünkkel kibővítjük a szellemi létezés igazságának ismeretét, és magunkévá tesszük azt a békét, amely azoknak van igérve, akik ezen tudás után igyekeznek. Ezen helyes irányban való igyekezet összhangban van az Isten törvényével, amely tökéletes, és amely „megelevenîti a lelket."

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulója egyszer egy olyan alapigazságot hallott, amely sokáig megmaradt emlékezetében: „Gazdagítsd meg a gyengéd érzelmeket, s ha ezek gazdagok, semmiben sincs hiány." Ez sokat jelentett számára, mert egy oly általa tapasztalt helyzetnek volt a pontos leírása, melyben annak megértése hozta meg a segítséget, hogy az ember Istennek szellemi ideája, s hogy lakóhelye az Elmében van. Egy asszony, ki elvesztett otthona miatt búsúlt, ezen tanításhoz hűen neki látott, hogy a „gyengéd érzelmeket" meggazdagítsa, az által, hogy másokon segített és hogy szeretetét az egész emberiségre kiterjesztette. Másokért való önzetlen munkálkodása közben nem gondolt többé különösen a saját otthonára, és az így felszabadúlt szeretetét az idő fogalma többé nem korlátozta. Néhány év múlva, mikor mindég többet és többet magába foglaló boldogságát mérlegelte, úgy találta, hogy három „otthon"-t élvezett: az első otthona kényelmes lakása volt. A másodikban akkor lett része, mikor családjának anyai ága, melynek otthona előzőleg kétezer mértföldnyire volt, az ő városába költözködött. A harmadik nagyobb szellemi fejlődésnek volt a jele. Egy „örtorony" volt az, mely Izrael fölött emelkedett, ahová azok, akik a Krisztusi Tudomány segédkezését keresték, nyugodt megbeszélésért és bátorító segítségért jöhettek. Igy jutott a kifejlődött szellemi gondolkozás kifejezésre; a gyengéd érzelmek gazdagítása meghozta az áldását.

Vigasztaló tudat az, hogy mindazok akik keresik, megtalálhatják a Krisztus-utat, az ideális ösvényt, az emberi szükségekre való praktikus alkalmazásával. „Én vagyok az út, az igazság, és az élet,"—ezek Jézusnak, a Krisztusnak szavai, aki azért jött, hogy példáját adja az ember és végtelen Alapelve, az Isten elválaszthatatlan voltának. Ez a Krisztus, az Igazság, melynek tudatára a világ most ébred fel az isteni Tudomány, az igért Vigasztaló elfogadása által. Science and Health-ben olvassuk (264-ik oldal): „Mikor megértjük, hogy az Élet Szellem, mely soha sincs az anyagban, és soha sem áll anyagból, ez az értelem önteljességgé fog bővülni, mely mindent az Istenben, a jóban talál meg, és melynek nincs más öntudatra szüksége." Ezen biztosítás az igazi kiterjedést az ember szellemi szabadságával azonosítja, mely minden óhaj legfelsőbb foka.

Becalmed Off Cape Horn

COLDER and colder; we are drawing nigh to the Cape. Now gregoes, pea jackets, monkey jackets, reefing jackets, storm jackets, oil jackets, round jackets, short jackets, long jackets and all manner of jackets, are the order of the day, not excepting the immortal white jacket, which begins to be sturdily buttoned up to the throat, and pulled down vigorously at the skirts. . . .

Then, again, the repeated soakings and dryings it had undergone, had by this time made it shrink woefully all over, especially in the arms, so that the wristbands had gradually crawled up near the elbows; and it required an energetic thrust to push the arm through, in drawing the jacket on.

I endeavored to amend these misfortunes by sewing a sort of canvas ruffle round the skirts, by way of a continuation or supplement to the original work, and by doing the same with the wristbands.

This is the time for oil-skin suits, dreadnaughts, tarred trousers and overalls, seaboots, comforters, mittens, woolen socks, Guernsey frocks, Havre shirts, buffalo-robe shirts, and moose-skin drawers. Every man's jacket is his wigwam, and every man's hat his caboose.

Perfect license is now permitted to the men respecting their clothing. Whatever they can rake and scrape together they put on—swaddling themselves in old sails, and drawing old socks over their heads for nightcaps. . . .

And now coming up with the latitude of the Cape, we stood southward to give it a wide berth, and while so doing were becalmed; ay, becalmed off Cape Horn, which is worse, far worse, than being becalmed on the Line.

Here we lay forty-eight hours, during which the cold was intense. I wondered at the liquid sea, which refused to freeze in such a temperature. The clear, cold sky overhead looked like a steel-blue cymbal, that might ring, could you smite it.—From "White Jacket," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Query

DO I find love so full in my nature, God's ultimate gift,
That I doubt his own love can compete with it? Here, the parts shift?
Here, the creature surpass the Creator—the end, what Began?
Would I fain in my impotent yearning do all for this man,
And dare doubt he alone shall not help him, who yet alone can?

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Saul."

Expansion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE business world of today is occupied with plans, endeavors, and operations to expand commerce, promote exchange of harmonious relations, and establish a balanced economic condition for all countries. Every effort in individual living points toward some phase of expanding activity and its accomplishment. The word of the hour is expansion. Deep in the heart of loyal citizens of every nation in the world lies the secret hope that he may do his part toward the betterment of conditions in his own country. This is the first step toward the international spirit which is to leaven the whole.

Christian Science is bringing to thinking men and women the fundamental facts of being; it is bringing to a bewildered period the light of Truth. This enlightening reality concerning God, man, and the universe shines through the mist of a confusion which sense-testimony would have us believe to be an inevitable consequence of upheavals witnessed in recurring cycles.

It was no mere observation of contemporaneous conditions that directed the prophet of old to say, "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes." How quickly thought túrns to the significance of the word "tent" as "dwelling place"! And Christian Science teaches that man's dwelling place is Mind, God. So, where but in the mental realm shall one enlarge the scope of his vision, or "stretch forth the curtains" of thought? With the extension of thought outward and still outward, into the boundlessness of Mind, small wonder that a continuity of right thinking marks the spiritual expansion that makes for greater success in human experience.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written for mankind's encouragement (p. 264), "We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being." There is but one power, that of Spirit, and it is unrecognizable to the physical senses. The very inability of these senses to comprehend the things of Spirit proves the unreality, the unreliability, of material sense testimony as it shrinks from exposure of its falsifications. The important thing, then, in Christian Science is to see the unreality of a material mind, and this includes evil and the belief in intelligent matter. The understanding that all reality is in Spirit makes it possible to remove supposititious mountains of unreality. By this comprehension we are extending our knowledge of the truth of spiritual existence, and it brings the peace promised to him who pursues it. This pursuit in the right direction is in accord with the law of God, which is perfect, "rejoicing the heart."

A student of Christian Science on one occasion heard spoken an axiomatic sentence that lived in memory: "Enrich the affections, and when these are enriched there is no lack." It meant much to that one because the words epitomized a situation seen to have been met and overcome through the application of an understanding of man as God's spiritual idea and of his dwelling place in Mind. A woman who mourned over a vanished home set to work, through this teaching, to "enrich the affections" by serving others and loving all mankind. In selfless service to others she ceased thinking particularly of a home for herself, and then for her larger affection time had no boundary. After a few years she took an account of her expanding happiness and found she was enjoying three "homes": first, where she made comfortable living quarters. The second became hers to share when the maternal roof-tree, which had been two thousand miles away, was established in her city of residence. The third represented greater spiritual growth. It was a "watchtower" looking out over Israel, where those in search of the ministrations of Christian Science might come for quiet conference and enheartening assistance. Thus was manifested the unfoldment of spiritual thought; the enriching of the affections had brought its blessing.

It is comforting to know that all who seek may find the Christ-way, the ideal path with its practical application to human needs. "I am the way, the truth, and the life," are the words of Jesus the Christ, who came to exemplify the inseparability of man and his infinite Principle, God. This is the Christ, Truth, to which the world is awakening in its recognition of divine Science, the promised Comforter. In Science and Health (p. 264) we read, "When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness." This assurance of true expansion is identified with man's spiritual freedom, the ultimate of all desires.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Who Runs and Reads

IN THE meadow next but one,
Children gather summer flowers;
On the lightest feet they run
Through the meadow and the hours,—
And there are sudden happy cries
For each new flower's sweet surprise.

Who could tell them that my way
Is a way most like to theirs,
That a book is here my play
This long morning of bright airs—
And how my thought, from time to time,
Cries on the sweet, surprising rhyme.

DAVID MORTON.

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Football Nears As Action Hums On All Gridirons

Experts Pick Princeton as Team to Beat Among Eastern Colleges

By Webster J. Morse

There is a pleasant kind of thundering not far distant. It is a combination of the thud of booted pigskin, the slapping swish of canvas and silk and the grunt of bodily contact—football is near at hand. All over the East college practice fields are swarming with activity. In almost every instance coaches are rushing their charges toward heavier schedules. The real football fan is delving into the listings for select games, but is finding his favorites running smack into trouble early and often. It all points to a mad scramble for mythical honors. The unbeaten team this fall will indeed be rare.

Columbia, "The Gem of the East" last fall, has stirred eastern football to frenzied heights for this year. Lou Little took a small but stalwart band of well-drilled football players to California by invitation and defeated Stanford, 7 to 0, in the Rose Bowl game last New Year's Day. That unexpected triumph provided the East with a thrilling finish and a real incentive for this season. Columbia is preparing now, but without its great field general, Cliff Montgomery, and several other veterans, plus an even heavier schedule, Coach Little scans the football horizon rather dubiously.

Although Columbia represented the East in the Rose Bowl game last fall, it was Princeton that had the only unbeaten eleven of the section. Coach Fritz Crisler produced the sensation of the East, when, in his second season, he lifted the Tigers from the throes of despair to ecstacy. Again the Tigers are being expected as the team to beat. With much of the same material and a group of raging sophomores, Princeton is the Princeton of old times. Another point of particular interest connected with the Tigers is their return to the Harvard schedule. That battle should be a memorable one—if Harvard matures sufficiently for competition.

Army and Pittsburgh

After Columbia and Princeton came the United States Military Academy and Pittsburgh for honors last fall. Neither was beaten by an eastern opponent. Lieut. Gar Davidson did a nice job last year, his first after replacing Maj. Ralph Sasse. He knows his job thoroughly now, but is faced with the loss of valuable assistance, Earl Blaik and Harry Ellinger, who have gone to coach Dartmouth. Coach Jock Sutherland has an appalling task at Pittsburgh. The Panthers were beaten only by Minnesota last year and numbered among their victims Navy, Notre Dame, Nebraska and Carnegie Tech. Eight regulars of that great team are gone by graduation. And he must prepare for the Southern California invasion Oct. 13.

Harvard and Yale did nothing that was startling last year. Both have made major changes in their coaching staffs. Yale has replaced Reggie Root as head coach with Raymond "Ducky" Pond and Harvard has retained only Wes Fesler of last year's staff to aid Eddie Casey and has called in two more outsiders, Adam Walsh, Yale's line coach last year, and Myles Lane, former Dartmouth backfield star. With Yale facing Columbia in its first game, Pond has some task ahead. The Eli lost last year to Army, Georgia, Harvard and Princeton for practically no satisfaction. Harvard did beat its rival, Yale, last year, but the odd assemblage of coaching must try to retaliate for defeats from Holy Cross and West Point, and a tie with a poor Dartmouth team.

Dartmouth also presents an interesting study for this fall. The new coaching staff already mentioned and augmented by Dr. Joe Donchess, former Pittsburgh end, and Andy Gustafson, also from the Panthers, has awakened a revival of Dartmouth "Wah-Who-Wahs." The student body and the graduates are talking and that interest will be an incentive. Spring practice helped the new coaches immensely and the crop of sophomores looks interesting.

Andy Kerr Preparing

That little Scot, Andy Kerr, is preparing the way for another series of victories for Colgate. The Red Raiders lost only to Tulane, Southern Conference member last year, and although material is good, the schedule, calling for Holy Cross, Ohio State, Tulane, Syracuse, Rutgers and Brown is a large bite to chew. United States Naval Academy did well last year, but is negotiating a new head coach, Lieut. T. J. Hamilton.

Harvey Harman is playing around with sophomore material to either replace veterans or awaken them to more initiative at Penn. He, like so many other eastern coaches, is facing a stern schedule assignment and promises no unbeaten team. Two interesting college teams to bear in mind are Temple and Holy Cross. Glenn Warner is serving his second year at the former and from the schedule he has booked he must see a team in the making. Dr. Edward Anderson is reputed to have a formidable girdiron team in the making at Holy Cross and opponents are planning a heavy scouting campaign on the Crusaders.

Coach Tuss McLaughry has not lightened his Brown schedule any, nor do his prospects for the coming season appear any brighter, especially with heavy inroads by graduation and studies. Early reports indicate nothing startling from Fordham, New York University, Syracuse, Cornell or Carnegie Tech, but with so much activity under way here in the East, any one of these last named might forge to the front. Top-heavy favorites are in the same position called for by the old axiom "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

Cardinals Closing In on Leaders As Senior Race Wanes

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	53	.624
St. Louis	84	56	.600
Chicago	80	58	.580
Boston	71	68	.511
Pittsburgh	68	67	.504
Brooklyn	61	77	.442
Philadelphia	50	85	.370
Cincinnati	50	88	.362

Results Sept. 15

Boston 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

Results Sept. 16

Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 11, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Other game postponed.

If Bill Terry and his New York Giants don't snap out of their slump, there will be an upset in the National League baseball race. During the past seven days the New Yorkers played seven games and won only three of them, letting the second-place St. Louis Cardinals creep up, until this morning, just 3½ contests are between the two clubs. The Cards won five and lost three during the week.

Playing in their own back yard—the Polo Grounds—the Giants are supposed to be unbeatable. But the scribe who first wrote that in his column forgot to consider the Cardinals, who, in their final series in Gotham, took three out of four from their flag-bound rivals. Young Paul Dean won two of these battles, taking the series opener and also the final yesterday in the second game of a doubleheader. Paul's older brother, Dizzy, had taken the first of the two engagements. A record crowd for the Polo Grounds—62,573—witnessed these games.

The Giants are in a batting slump and perhaps the Cards can take advantage. The Chicago Cubs are definitely out of the running. They have a mathematical chance, but the Giants and Cardinals are too fast for them. Boston has clung to fourth place, despite a slump, but will need to hustle to hold it during the next two weeks.

Those clubs which are out of the running for a first-division berth, are breaking in a number of promising rookies. The Cincinnati Reds have a long list of newcomers, many of whom will not report until next spring, however.

The Brooklyn Dodgers did the unexpected yesterday when they won two games from the Cubs. The Dodgers are firmly entrenched in sixth place and cannot move either up or down. The Phillies must hustle to hold seventh position from the Reds, who, with the help of several recruits, have put on a late-season sprint. The Reds are only 1½ games away from the Phils.

Japan's Athletes Defeat U. S. Team

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 17 (AP)—Japan scored a sensational victory by a two-point margin over an invading team of American track and field stars in Koshlin Stadium here yesterday. The final score of the two-day meet was 77.5 to 75.5. Twenty thousand spectators witnessed the closing events.

Oshima of Japan bettered the hop step and jump record held by Nambus, also of Japan, with a mark of 15.82 meters. The record also was excelled by Harada of Japan, who attained 15.75 meters. The summary:

Hop-Step and Jump—Won by Oshima (Japan), 15.82 meters; second, Harada (Japan); Robert H. Clark (U. S.), third.

400-Meter Dash—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel (U. S.); second, Howard Green (U. S.); third, Imai (Japan); fourth, Miyanagi (Japan). Time—49.2s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Gordon G. Dunn (U. S.), 15.62 meters; second, Takata (Japan); third, John E. Anderson (U. S.); fourth, Nishimura (Japan).

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by Murakami (Japan); second, Philip F. Good (U. S.); third, Shimizu (Japan); fourth, R. H. Clark (U. S.) Time—14.6s.

Running High Jump—Won by Asakuma (Japan), two meters; second, Walter Marty (U. S.); third, Yada (Japan).

200-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe (U. S.); second, Yoshioka (Japan); third, Charles B. Parsons (U. S.); fourth, Suzuki (Japan). Time—21.4s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham (U. S.); second, Tanaka (Japan); Third, Aoji (Japan); fourth, Frank Crowley (U. S.). Time—3m. 58.4s.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by D. E. Favor (U. S.), 51.16 meters; second, Abe (Japan); third, Tsukamoto (Japan); fourth, J. F. Anderson (U. S.).

Swedish Relay—Won by Japan (Yoshioka, Taniguchi, Miyanagi, Imai). Time—1m. 57.5s.

Green Bay Victorious

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 17—Green Bay Packers opened their pro football season with a 19-6 victory over Philadelphia here yesterday afternoon. Bob Monnett scored 16 of the 19 points for the victors. Swede Hansen ran 62 yards for the Philadelphia points.

Chrostowski Wins Title

Matt Chrostowski of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I., won the New England A. A. A. U. senior 400-meter swimming championship title at the Old Boylston Street Reservoir, Brookline, Saturday, in 5m. 53 3-5s. John Higgins of the same club was second and Jack McCarthy, B. S. A., was theird.

Golf Honors To Lawson Little In U. S. Finale

Ranks With Hilton and Jones as British and American Victor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 17—The golfing world owes W. Lawson Little Jr. of the Presidio Golf Club of San Francisco, unblemished tribute. The 24-year-old golfer, a Stanford University student, Saturday, added the United States amateur golf championship to the British amateur crown, which he won earlier in the season. The American triumph came at the expense of a courageous Texan, Dave Goldman, 25-year-old player from the Dallas Country Club, Dallas, by a crushing score of 8 and 7, on the championship course of The Country Club, here.

This double triumph of the British and American crowns in the same year will place Little's name along with those of two other golfing greats, Harold H. Hilton of England and Robert Tyre Jones of Atlanta, Ga. Little can be singled out over these other two, however, by the manner in which he accomplished the cherished feat. He swamped James Wallace in the British final last May by a record score of 14 and 13 and then polished off Goldman in the American final, 8 and 7. The amazing part was not the one-sided victories; it was his own individual score. In the British final he wiped aside his opponent by playing a brand of golf that was 8 under 4s and Saturday he went through 29 holes, 4 under 4s.

Never in Sand

Golf such as Little played in these two finals might as easily have beaten any two players one cared to name, as the inexperienced Texan. Saturday he finished the first nine holes in 35, even par. The second nine he had two birdies to finish two under par and lead Goldman, 5 up. Going out in the afternoon he was over par on two holes, but added three birdies to be one under par and finished the other two holes in even par. He did not have a shot to play out of sand all day, he had eight one-putt greens, he did not three-putt a single green, he was over par on only three holes and was under on six. He played only 11 shots out of the rough.

Goldman played a good game of golf in the face of the devastating pace set by the champion. He admitted afterward that he never could beat the kind of golf Little played. Only on the first nine did the Texas contractor stay close to the Californian who, incidentally, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1909. They finished that first nine with Little only 1 up when Goldman hit his second shot out of bounds at the ninth and conceded the hole. From then on it was merely a matter of time. Never once did Goldman show signs of emotion and he carried right through against Little's super golf with his head held high.

Too Much Experience

In the case of the runnerup it was matching a more experienced golfer in every way. Little has played in these championships before. He has played much more competitive golf all told and in the past year has improved his game many strokes under the tutelage of Tommy Armour's excelling iron play. Little first came into notice when he eliminated Johnny Goodman the afternoon that the latter had beaten Bobby Jones in the early rounds of the 1929 championship at Del Monte, Calif. Beginning with the U. S. Walker Cup team, this is Little's big year. Goldman, if he had the time to devote to golf, soon would rank with the best amateurs in the country. He putted spectacularly up to the final match when they just would not drop. He is long off the tee and has a promising short game. Most of his ability is attributed to George Aulback's teaching. Their cards:

Morning Round

Little, out	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—35
Goldman, out	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	6—37
Little, in	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4—36—69
Goldman, in	5	6	2	5	5	4	3	5	4—37—76

Afternoon Round

Little, out	4	4	5	3	5	3	2	4	4—34
Goldman, out	6	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—38
Little, in	4	5							
Goldman, in	4	5							

38th Annual U. S. G. A. Championship—Final

W. Lawson Little, Presidio G. C., San Francisco, defeated Dave Goldman, Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Texas, 8 and 7.

Boston Edges Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17 (AP)—Repulsed three times within the Pittsburgh 10-yard line, Boston took to the air and defeated the Pirates, 7 to 6, yesterday afternoon in a bruising mud battle before 17,171 fans on rain-drenched Forbes Field. Cliff Battles raced a punt back to the Pirates' 28-yard line early in the third period and running plays advanced the slippery oval to the 16-yard marker. Two plays were halted and a pass was incomplete. Then Steve Hokuf, old Nebraska star, sailed one to Charles Malone who grabbed it on the two-yard line and stepped over for the only touchdown. Battles placekicked the extra point. Boston displayed a superior power game all the way, crushing through Pittsburgh's lighter line, but the goal line stands by the Pirates brought roars of applause from the fans who braved the inclement weather.

Harvard Tickets Available

The Harvard Athletic Association announced last night that season tickets for the Harvard football games this fall would be available to the public today at the Harvard Athletic Association and at Wright & Ditson's in Boston. These season ticket books, priced at $6.60, admit to a definite seat in playing field sections for the games with Bates, Brown, Holy Cross, Dartmouth and New Hampshire. Additionally, these books contain coupons which may be exchanged for the same seats at the regular price for the Princeton and Army games. The telephone number of the H. A. A. has been abolished, all phone calls go through the regular university number, University 7600.

Germany Defeats Finland

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—Germany defeated Finland, 106½ to 96½, in an international track and field meet yesterday. Two new national records were set as Tolamo of Finland broad jumped 7.51 meters, or 24ft. 8¼in., and Seeger of Germany tossed the hammer 47.45 meters, or 155ft.7 13-16in.

St. Joseph Wins Opener

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 17 (AP)—The champion Saints halted the rampaging Davenport Blue Sox, 6 to 5, here yesterday afternoon in the opening game of the pennant play-off series, but they were forced into an extra inning to defeat the Iowans.

Tigers Increase Lead as Campaign Nears Conclusion

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Detroit	92	49	.652
New York	87	55	.613
Cleveland	76	65	.539
Boston	70	71	.496
St. Louis	63	77	.450
Washington	61	78	.439
Philadelphia	60	78	.435
Chicago	51	87	.370

Results Sept. 15

Detroit 12, Washington 2.
New York 3, Cleveland 1.
Other games postponed.

Results Sept. 16

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 12, Boston 10.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Cleveland 5, New York 2.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.

By winning five games and losing only two, the pennant-bound Detroit Tigers increased their lead over the New York Yankees during the past week in the American League baseball race, and this morning hold a 5½-game advantage with slightly more than two weeks of the season remaining.

The Yankees are still in the race, at least from a mathematical standpoint, but actually they are just playing out their schedule. The Tigers cannot be stopped, unless, of course, there is a disaster in their ranks, which is not likely. A few days ago the Yankees were only 3½ games away from the leaders and some of the so-called experts nodded their heads saying, "I told you so. The Tigers were cracking."

But since that day the Bengals have not lost a game, while the Yankees have twice dropped decisions to Cleveland.

Incidentally, the Indians were definitely eliminated from the pennant race over the week-end. The best they can hope for now is second place and even that is far from their grasp.

Boston, which holds fourth place in the standing, will undoubtedly finish the season right there. The Red Sox are 6½ games ahead of their nearest second-division rival, St. Louis. The Washington Senators have time to better their position, as have the Philadelphia Athletics. The Chicago White Sox cannot get out of the cellar, at least not this season.

The Tigers gave a good example yesterday of why they are in first place. Monte Weaver of the Senators held them to three hits, yet lost his game, 2 to 1. The winning Detroit run was scored in the eighth inning by a rookie infielder named Clifton, who was sent into the game as a pinch runner. With one out and Clifton on second base, White grounded to Myer, who threw him out. Clifton, instead of stopping at third on the play, kept right on dashing for the plate and was safe.

By C Is Leading The Star Class Racing

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 (AP)—A California boat was the favorite today to capture the 1934 international star boat championship as the 15 contenders spread sail for the third race of the five-race series. This boat, "By C.", owned by H. F. Beardslee of Newport, Calif., won the first two races Saturday and Sunday to amass a total of 30 points. San Francisco's entry, Corinthian IV, skippered by Joe McAleese, was second in point standing with 27.

Adrian Iselin's Ace of West Long Island Sound finished second in yesterday's event and fifth Saturday for 25 points and third place. Tied for fourth are the Andiamo II of Central Long Island Sound and Whitecap of San Diego, each with 24 points.

Beardslee maneuvered skillfully yesterday to cover the 10½-mile triangular course in 2h. 1m.—just 12 seconds ahead of the Ace. The By C's time Saturday, over a 10-mile windward and leeward course, was 1h. 49m. 42s.

Other point standings: Sunbeam of Moriches Bay, N. Y., 19; Namo of Waikiki, Hawaii, 16; Mist of Great South Bay, N. Y., and Barby II of Santa Barbara Channel, 12 each; Chip of Hawaii, 11; Alcor of Puget Sound and Gemini of Lake Michigan, 9 each; Pat Riot of Long Beach, 7; Jupiter of New Orleans Gulf 6, and That's That of Nice, France, 5.

The fourth race will be held Wednesday and the fifth Thursday.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	60	29	.674
Seattle	49	38	.563
Hollywood	47	39	.547
Missions	46	41	.529
San Francisco	47	42	.528
Oakland	40	49	.449
Portland	31	55	.360
Sacramento	31	58	.348

Results Sept. 15

San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.
Hollywood 8, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 1.
Seattle 6, Missions 5.
Missions 4, Seattle 3.

Results Sept. 16

San Francisco 5, Sacramento 4.
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 7, Portland 6.
Portland 4, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 0.
Missions 8, Seattle 0.
Seattle 5, Missions 4.

Yale Practices Sunday

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Coach Raymond (Ducky) Pond put his Yale gridiron warriors through two more heavy practice sessions yesterday—the second that the 62 men have been training for the opening of the 1934 football season. Coincident with the practice, Pond announced that Sidney A. Stein '36, big tackle, was definitely out of the game for this season, owing to physical disability. Stein's knees gave him trouble last year, after he had been freshman tackle the preceding year, and because they are no better this year, he has been prohibited from playing, it was said. Jerome V. Roscoe, '36, last year's quarterback, reported to Coach Pond for practice today

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	85	64	.570
Columbus	85	68	.556
Milwaukee	82	70	.539
Louisville	78	74	.519
Indianapolis	77	75	.507
Toledo	68	84	.447
St. Paul	67	84	.444
Kansas City	65	88	.425

Result Sept. 15

Columbus 8, Toledo 1.
Other games postponed.

Results Sept. 16

Columbus 8, Todelo 4.
St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 6.
Louisville 13, Indianapolis 8.
Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.
Milwaukee 7, Kansas City 1.

Fine Southeast Breeze Greets Two Cup Yachts

Rainbow Leading Endeavour When First Race Is Called Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17—Prospects for a completed first race for the America's Cup were much brighter than on Saturday when the two contenders, Thomas Octave Murdock Sopwith's Endeavour, the challenger, and Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, the defender, left two hours before noon today for the international course in eastern Block Island Sound. A fine southeast breeze was sweeping in from off shore, kicking up quite a sea and giving every indication of holding throughout the day if not increasing by afternoon. The two yachts had tested the course and each other's speed on and off the breeze 48 hours before in the first attempt to cover 30 miles within the time limit of 5½ hours, and had those 330 minutes found that, boat for boat, there was very little difference between them in light airs, with Endeavour perhaps a trifle faster. They started out this morning, Rainbow in tow of Mr. Vanderbilt's power yacht Vara, and Endeavour with a line to Gerald B. Lambert's Utilitie, with all hands quite confident of a favorable result.

Up to the expiration of the 5½ hours the two yachts had had a remarkable close contest, with Rainbow almost always in the van. At times, however, it was difficult to determine who was leading owing to shifts in the breeze, but after two hours of beating to windward the defender had established herself well to weather and continued setting the pace for the remainder of the day.

Five-Knot Breeze

A five-knot breeze was coming in from the direction of No Man's Land, a little island west of Martha's Vineyard, when the yachts were sent away on a 15-mile beat to a floating mark and a run to the finish, 30 miles in all. The struggle for position was not as sharp as in some of the trial races off here earlier in the season, and five minutes before the start, whatever advantage in position seemed to lay with Endeavour, who had maneuvered under two small head sails, while Rainbow was backing and filling under a genoa jib.

With four minutes still to go Mr. Sopwith suddenly decided to shift head sails and his crew was hard at work hoisting and breaking out the genoa and smothering the smaller sails when the starting signal was given. Rainbow, which was a trifle astern and to leeward suddenly tacked to port. Mr. Sopwith was too busy trying to make the line with his yacht going very slow to tack after Rainbow so that the latter had a minute's advantage at the very go off. In fact, Endeavour just squeezed past the committee beat.

Rainbow held the port tack for four minutes, and then swung round to weather of Endeavour's wake, but 300 yards astern. The two yachts held the starboard tack under main sail and genoa jibs 50 minutes. Sometimes the five-knot breeze would shift until it looked as if Endeavour was either well in the lead or could cross Rainbow. Then the wind would go back and once more the defender had the advantage.

Vanderbilt Tacks for Wind

Seeing more wind offshore Mr. Vanderbilt tacked for it, Endeavour following at once. On the leg Rainbow gained perceptibly, and when 15 minutes later she went round on the starboard tack she easily crossed 200 yards ahead of the challenger and then tacked on the latter's weather.

The two yachts had held the port boards for half an hour more, when Mr. Sopwith decided to start a short tacking contest, and substituted his two small head sails for the genoa jib. In the next half hour the two boats tacked nine times, Endeavour gaining a few seconds on each rounding, although Rainbow's Scandinavian crew handled their great head sail surprisingly well. Finally Mr. Vanderbilt broke away for the outer mark, leaving Endeavour following slowly owing to having struck a soft spot.

Rainbow's lead at the turn was 2m. 46s., or what seemed to be a comfortable margin to start for the finish 15 miles to leeward. But Endeavour's crew was a minute quicker than Rainbow's in breaking out spinnakers, and in the first three miles the challenger had drawn up to within a few hundred yards. Rainbow had boomed out a high setting parachute while that on Endeavour was a huge double luff affair with a row of holes down the center and called in America a ventilated spinnaker. The breeze, however, was too light to bulge it out, and several times the foot dragged in the water.

The yachts had not sailed half the last leg when it was seen that the time limit element had entered the contest, which naturally added considerable excitement to the thousands who had followed the races on 400 power yachts and excursion steamers. With half an hour still to go, the finish line could be seen five miles down the fitful breeze, with Rainbow drawing steadily away until at one time she was nearly a mile to the good. Just before the race committee hauled down the red cylinder Endeavour drew up again, but both were practically drifting along when the sands of time ran out on them.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Orleans	54	28	.659
Chattanooga	44	34	.564
Memphis	42	38	.525
Nashville	41	39	.513
Atlanta	40	41	.494
Knoxville	36	43	.456
Little Rock	32	46	.410
Birmingham	28	48	.368

Results Sept. 15

Knoxville 12, Little Rock 5.
Little Rock 11, Knoxville 10.
Memphis 1, Chattanooga 0.
Other games postponed.

Results Sept. 16

Birmingham 8, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 1.
Little Rock 8, Knoxville 3.
Little Rock 7, Knoxville 4.
Memphis 7, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 3, Nashville 0.

German Women Are Winners of World Games at London

Women's World Game Winners

Year	Venue	Winner
1922	Paris	England
1926	Gothenburg	England
1930	Prague	Germany
1934	London	Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The greatest gathering of women athletes the world has ever known provided Germany's representatives with a smashing victory here recently over competitors from 17 other countries. The German girls won nine of the 12 events on the track and field program at the women's fourth world games. Of the remaining three, two went to Poland and one to Czechoslovakia.

The English team, formerly supreme in women's athletics, gained only one second place and five thirds, totaling less than one-third of the points gained by the Germans. This eclipse was an eye-opener to followers of feminine sport here who were not aware of the careful attention paid to technique and training by German women athletes.

America did not send a track team, but there was one individual entrant from the United States (G. Webb) and an American basketball team tried unsuccessfully to defend the world championship at this game. The American girls were defeated, 23 points to 34, by the French national side, which had previously been victorious in the European zone of the competition. Miss Webb ran in the 60-meter dash and was eliminated in an early heat.

The best individual performance of the games was by Z. Koubkova, Czechoslovakia, in the 800-meter run. She set up a world's record with a return of 2m. 12.2s, while winning the final by 10 yards. The previous best time for this distance was 2m. 16.8s, by L. Radke, Germany, at Amsterdam in 1928. Other world's records were set up in the pentathlon, the 80-meter hurdles and the discus-throw. The summary:

60-Meter Dash—Won by Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland; G. Kuhlmann, Germany, second; Esther Johnson, England, third. Time—7.6s.

100-Meter Dash—Won by K. Krauss, Germany; S. Walasiewicz, Poland, second; Eileen Hiscock, England, third. Time—11.9s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by K. Krauss, Germany; S. Walasiewicz, Poland, second; Eileen Hiscock, England, third. Time—24.9s.

800 Meters—Won by Z. Koubkova, Czechoslovakia; M. Wretman, Sweden, second; G. A. Lunn, England, third. Time—2m. 12.4s. (world record).

80-Meter Hurdles—Won by R. Englehardt, Germany; A. Taylor, Canada, second; Violet Webb, England, third. Time—11.6s. (world record).

400-Meter Relay—Won by Germany; Holland, second; Austria, third. Time—48.8s.

Running High Jump—Won by S. Grieme, Germany, 5ft. 1in.; *Mary Milne, England, second, 5ft.; *M. Bell, Canada, third, 5ft. *Positions decided after jump-off.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by T. Goppner, Germany, 19ft. ½in.; H. Baumschulte, Germany, second, 19ft.; Z. Koubkova, Czechoslovakia, third, 18ft. 8¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. Gellus, Germany, 139ft. 2¾in.; H. Bauma, Austria, second, 132ft. 2½in.; L. Kruger, Germany, third, 131ft. 6¾in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. Wajsowna, Poland, 143ft. 8¼in. (world record); G. Mauermeyer, Germany, second, 133ft. 4½in.; K. Krauss, Germany, third, 130ft. 9¾in.

4 Kilo Shotput—Won by G. Mauermeyer, Germany, 44ft. 10¾in.; T. Fleischer, Germany, second, 39ft. 8½in.; S. Pekarova, Czechoslovakia, third, 38ft. 9½in.

Pentathlon—Won by G. Mauermeyer, Germany, 377 points (world record); G. Busch, Germany, second, 330 points; S. Pekarova, Czechoslovakia, third, 316 points.

Basketball—Won by France; United States of America, second; Poland, third.

Hazena—Won by Jugoslavia, 6 goals; Czechoslovakia, second, 4 goals.

Aston Villa Draws And Retains Lead

Leading Teams in British Soccer Standings

English League—First Division

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 17

	W	D	L	OF	GA	P
Sunderland	4	2	0	14	3	10
Manchester City	4	1	1	15	7	9
Preston North End	4	1	1	9	7	9
The Arsenal	3	2	0	20	8	8
Everton	3	2	2	1	10	8
Sheffield Wednesday	3	1	2	14	12	7
Portsmouth	2	3	1	6	7	7

Second Division

Bolton	6	0	0	18	2	12
Brentford	4	2	0	16	8	10
Burnley	4	1	1	12	4	9
Port Vale	3	2	1	11	7	8
Blackpool	3	2	1	14	9	8
Bradford	2	3	0	8	6	7
Barnsley	3	1	2	11	9	7

Third Division—Northern

Tranmere Rovers	5	1	0	11	4	11
Chester	5	0	1	19	5	10
Wrexham	4	2	0	12	4	10
Darlington	3	3	1	10	5	10
Barrow	3	3	0	8	3	9
Halifax	4	1	1	14	8	9
Stockport County	4	1	1	17	11	9

Third Division—Southern

Milwall	5	0	0	11	3	10
Charlton	5	0	1	14	7	10
Coventry City	4	1	1	11	3	9
Brighton	4	0	2	11	6	8
Newport	4	0	2	12	6	8
Swindon Town	3	2	1	11	8	8
Cardiff City	4	0	3	10	17	8

Scottish League—First Division

St. Johnstone	6	2	0	15	5	14
Clyde	6	2	0	17	9	14
Glasgow Rangers	6	1	1	22	7	13
Hamilton Academicals	5	2	1	14	12	12
Motherwell	4	3	1	14	6	11
Heart of Midlothian	4	2	2	11	5	10
Aberdeen	4	2	2	12	12	10

Second Division

Third Lanark	5	1	0	20	6	11
East Stirling	5	1	0	19	7	11
St. Bernards	4	1	1	25	7	9
Raith Rovers	4	0	2	14	8	8
Dundee United	4	0	2	16	13	8

Irish League

Linfield	5	1	0	16	3	11
Portadown	4	1	1	15	8	9
Belfast Celtic	3	2	1	26	6	8
Derby City	3	2	1	13	7	8
Distillery	3	1	2	12	11	7

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Aston Villa held Sunderland to a 1-to-1 tie Saturday, but the single point Sunderland earned kept it on top of the first division of the English football league.

Preston North End, the second place team, was held to a 2-to-2 tie at Wolverhampton and shared the place with Manchester City, the cupholders, which got level by beating Stoke City, 3 to 1.

The champion Arsenal eleven and Everton went into a tie for the fourth bracket, only a couple of points back of Sunderland. The gunners bested West Bromwich with the odd goal in seven, while Everton, also at home, beat Liverpool, 1 to 0.

Bolton Wanderers kept well in front of the second division race, beating Notts County, 2 to 0.

Clyde and St. Johnstone continued to share leadership of the first division of the Scottish League when both elevens, unbeaten in eight starts, won their engagements.

Clyde trimmed the Hibernians, 3 to 2, and St. Johnstone trounced Partick Thistle 2 to 1. Glasgow Rangers, champions and cupholders, continued just a point back of the leaders by beating Ayr United, 2 to 0.

Cup Contenders Center of Spectacle

(Continued from Page 1)

tensified by the magnitude of the prize at stake. Yet no less impressive than this opening test was the grand array which the spectator fleet presented.

Newport harbor was a forest of swaying masts, and a maze of glistening hulls that stretched along the waterfront from Brenton's Cove to the anchorage beyond the Naval Torpedo Station. It was a glorious scene on race morning, a massed array of ships surpassing such as ever preened the Adriatic in all the pride of ancient Venice. Their names bring back the memory of all their glittering beauty.

There were the bark Aloha with a carved likeness of a South Sea maiden poised beneath her upward-flaring prow; clipper-bowed Viking, adorned with an heroic figure of a helmeted Nordic sea warrior; Vema, the three-master, rakish, black, with a giant spread eagle at the bow whose great gold pinions have beat the surging crests of ocean combers in stormy transatlantic weather; the schooner Atlantic, holder of the Western Ocean record for sailing yachts, won in a mild race for the Kaiser's Cup nearly 30 years ago. These are but a few of the outstanding yachts whose names and symbols linger in the lasting impression of that scene.

The early arrival of President Roosevelt aboard Mr. Vincent Astor's motor yacht Nourmahal was the dramatic prelude to Saturday's dazzling spectacle. Slipping swiftly up Narragansett Bay, the large white yacht came abeam of Fort Adams when suddenly the fort began booming out a salute of 21 guns to the four-starred flag with the seal of the President of the United States which rippled from the main truck of the Nourmahal.

Far up the bay, the guns of two white-hulled coast guard cutters opened up. Their muzzles spat livid flashes and alternate puffs of white smoke against the gray September sky. Each echoing roar ricocheted against the rooftops in the quiet old town. The excursion liner Florida gave three blasts on her whistle; then half a dozen other big ships anchored near by joined in the deep-throated din.

Just when it seemed the tumultuous greeting had subsided, the Nourmahal crept abeam of H. M. S. Dragon, and again the 21-gun round crashed out. A band played a lively tune aboard the British man-of-war while the crew manned the rail, linked hand in hand.

When the parade to the starting line got underway, however, the President had become just another eager spectator, and the Nourmahal's official flag was soon merged in the array of color that whipped over the assembled fleet.

The sky was overcast except for streaks of blue off to the southward. The sea was the color of slate gray with just a faint swell that spent itself in a gentle surge away in past Brenton's Reef and the Beavertail shore.

Prospects for a spectacular start faded with the lightness of the southeast breeze. Both skippers kept well apart. It was a close thing going up the wind. Several times during the first hour of sailing, Endeavour appeared to be working out on even terms with the defender. At times the breeze freshened a bit and the lofty masts of the cup yachts

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The End of Lonesome Street

By Mary Finette Barber

UNTIL today, the time Marjorie had spent at her aunt's house in the city had just flown, for there had been so many new sights to see. But this afternoon seemed longer than any she had ever known. She had even tired of her new doll and books, so her aunt had allowed her to play outdoors for an hour, if she would promise to stay within the block.

Marjorie strolled down to the corner now, but there was nothing new to be seen there. She wished she had a ball, or a hoop to roll, or a jumping rope, or her dog Fritz, or even a piece of chalk to mark hopscotch on the sidewalk. But perhaps that would not be proper on the city street.

The city was a strange place, she thought, turning back to walk slowly past the row of brown stone houses. People lived in them all, but still they managed to look tightly closed, and one had to remember the number or one might go in the wrong house—they were so nearly alike. It was very different from home, where there were lawns with children playing everywhere. And it would be a whole week before Mother would come to take her home. Marjorie began to feel a little unhappy and, since that wouldn't do at all, she walked faster and faster, and gave all her thought to trying not to step on any of the cracks between the paving stones.

This soon brought her to the other end of the block, where the street itself ended abruptly with a high iron fence. Beyond the fence was a steep drop, and Marjorie stood awhile, peering down at the city below—roofs and towers and gleaming windows and a whir of sound. There was a flock of pigeons circling over the roofs. She felt very high up and far away, on this hill. All this time she was walking slowly along the fence, which brought her to the other side of the street.

What a quiet street it was, she thought, as she started down the other side. Cars flew by at the cross street, but it was very seldom that one turned into this block at the end. Curtains covered the windows at all the houses, and no one seemed to go in or come out. But she knew there were many more people all around her than there were at home. That was strange, she thought. "Neighborhood Place" was the name she had read on the signpost at the cross street. Now it seemed to Marjorie that "Lonesome Street" would be a better name.

The Little Red Purse

Suddenly her eye was caught by something bright on the sidewalk, halfway down the block and almost opposite her aunt's house. She couldn't guess what it was, so in a second she was running to find out. It was a little red purse. She picked the purse up and opened it, to find a pretty handkerchief inside, and—sure enough, some money. A quarter, and a dime, and three pennies. That was quite a lot! Marjorie gave a gasp of surprise and ran across the street to tell her aunt.

"Oh, Auntie," she cried, "Who could have lost it? Isn't it the prettiest bag you ever saw?"

Her aunt looked it over, and then they found a name cut on the little silver edge of the bag—Corinne Allen.

"Oh! Is that someone who lives near here, Auntie?"

Her aunt shook her head. "I don't know anyone by that name, but it probably belongs to someone in this block. We'll look in the telephone book. Now let me see—Allen—Allen—18 Neighborhood Place—this must be it. Why, that's the big brown house across the way."

"That's where I found it. But, Auntie," asked Marjorie in surprise, "don't you even know the people who live right across the street from you?"

"No," confessed her aunt. "It does seem a little unfriendly, doesn't it? I've seen them, of course, and they seem such nice people, but we've never happened to meet or speak. Now I'll telephone them and see if there is anyone there named Corinne."

Marjorie was so excited at the prospect of finding the owner that she stood at her aunt's side while she 'phoned, but, of course, she could hear only one side of the conversation. Her aunt was smiling when she finally said, "Then, I'll send my little niece right over with it."

Number Eighteen

But when Marjorie had crossed the street and was climbing the wide steps of No. 18, she hesitated, wishing her aunt had come with her. When she looked back, her aunt was standing in the window motioning to her to go on, so she mounted the steps bravely and pushed the doorbell. She was a little dismayed when a colored woman in black, with a little white apron, opened the door, but she remembered that her aunt had told her to ask particularly for Corinne Allen, so she did so.

"Come in, Missy," said the maid, and Marjorie stepped inside. The hall was a little dark, with the same kind of staircase her aunt's house had, but the rooms on either side looked cheerful. A young woman stepped out of one of these, saying pleasantly, "How nice of you to return the bag, dear!"

Marjorie said something polite and was backing toward the door, when the stranger asked her to wait. "It isn't mine, you know," she added with a smile. "Oh, Corinne!"

A little girl in a red dress ran into the hall, and then stopped in surprise. She was about Marjorie's age, but she was dark, while Marjorie had light, hair and eyes. They looked at each other for a minute, and then Corinne caught sight of the bag.

"Oh, you've found my purse!" she cried, coming forward.

"Yes, it was right outside, but, of course, I didn't know you lived here. I didn't know there were any little girls around here at all," Marjorie added, suddenly remembering how much she had wished for a playmate.

Corinne's mother smiled. "Then you must be a stranger here Corinne, why don't you take your little friend inside?"

"Yes, won't you come in?"

"No, thank you," said Marjorie, "I promised Auntie to come right back." But she wished she might stay, although it was hard to know just what to talk about at first. The two girls kept looking at each other shyly, but she felt they liked each other.

"Well, go in for a minute while I 'phone your aunt," suggested Corinne's mother, so Marjorie entered the pleasant living room. There was a little black kitten curled up on one of the easy chairs, and in a minute she and Corinne were playing with it and having a very happy time when Mrs. Allen came in from the hall.

"Your aunt says it will be quite all right for you to stay and have some lemonade with us," she said.

"Oh, goody!" cried both girls at once.

So Marjorie and Corinne became fast friends, who played together every day, and when they had to part, promised faithfully to write to each other about their school work After all, thought Marjorie, "Neighborhood Place" was a much better name than "Lonesome Street" for the place where she had had so many good times.

The Man Who Taught Harmony

MANY, many years ago, about the year 582 B. C., a baby boy was born on the island of Samoa. The mother took him to the temple, where all exclaimed at his beauty, and the high priest told her that he would rise to greatness and lead the people into the light.

Wisely the mother guided and trained the boy until he was old enough to be admitted into the temples of learning, where he studied until he had gained all the knowledge the priests there could give him.

Then the boy, Pythagoras, having heard of the wise men of the East, traveled to Babylon, where for 12 years he studied music and arithmetic with the Magi. From there he went to Egypt and spent some years in the Egyptian temples. He was about 40 years old when he decided his studies were completed.

Pythagoras is known as a philosopher, and mathematician, but few realize that he was also a master musician.

He made his home in Crotona, a Greek city in southern Italy. There he taught Melody, Rhythm and Harmony, which are the three principles of music, and explained to his pupils that these principles did not end with music but acted throughout all life and all action. He told them he wished to make the principles of music live and play in all life before him.

He taught his pupils first of all the difference between musical sound and noise. In musical sound the vibrations are regular, while the vibration of other sound is uneven and irregular, and that is why it only makes meaningless noise. Then he taught them how the first principle of music—rhythm—must be set in action in their lives to make them most effective. This he called "regularity," which, he said, was the first step toward success in anything we wish to study or do well. So he trained his pupils from the first to habits of regularity.

The second principle he taught them was the principle of harmony. He said, "Love is the principle of harmony in music, for in harmony the tones are not sounded separately but together, so harmony is a wedding of the notes, and in life is shown when people love one another and live for one another." So he trained his pupils to live in harmony with each other and to work together.

Melody he called the principle of beauty. He composed many beautiful melodies which were to be played or sung to drive away bad feelings or to express joyful ones. He had rapid chromatic melodies to drive away weariness and joyful melodies to help when people were sad, and diatonic melodies to drive away fear. He taught his pupils to use them to help the people around him.

So Pythagoras taught the principles of mathematics and applied them to music; then he taught the principles of mathematics and music as applied to human life, and so taught philosophy.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Small Adventurer Halted for a Drink.

River Candles

When bedtime comes it brings the Dark,
From somewhere in the sky,
And then you see the river full
Of candles burning high.
Did fairies stop to light each one,
As they went dancing by?

The river candles always keep
On burning through the night,
And when the rain is falling fast,
The candles still are bright.
How quietly the river sleeps,
Beneath their golden light!

All through the day the river gives
Us joy, then something more,—
For candles burn when Dark comes on,
But not one bit before.
Their light is shining out for all,
Who pass along the shore.

And when the morning wakens us,
Perhaps it calls the sun,
To help the wind as it blows out,
The candles one by one.
This is the way the river knows,
A new day has begun.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

A Regatta Treasure Hunt

Find a hidden boat in each of these sentences:

1. Was it Fred or you calling?
2. Has the car a velvet lining?
3. I can't believe Lij unkind to anyone.
4. Please bring the dish I painted.
5. It was the summer after that.
6. It might have been an oak gall eons ago.
7. I'll mask if Fred will join me.
8. Is Oslo open to all tourists?
9. Meg, all eyes are upon you.
10. On the bench lay awl and hammer.

Key to Zoo "Treasure Hunt":
Caribou, sable, jaguar, hyena, goat, dingo, martin, tapir, zebra, elk.

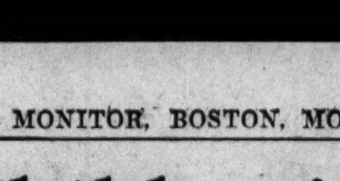
A Wood-Mouse Goes A-Wandering

By Ivy Scott Rogers

Illustrated by Nina Baisley

TOOKHEE'S first impression of his home was of a warm, dark place where everybody was squirming, scrambling and squeaking. He was one of a family of seven wood mice, and his nursery was way down among the gnarled and twisted roots of an old oak.

Though not the youngest, Tookhee was by far the smallest member of the family, but what he lacked in size he made up for in courage. At meal times he took care to have his fair share of food, and when games



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Took Care to Have His Fair Share of Food.

were in progress and he was swept under everyone's feet, he very soon forced his way up again.

Nursery days passed quickly, and one bright night the little wood mouse scampered up the long tunnel leading earthward, and poked out an inquisitive head. What a huge world it was! How gigantic were the trees towering above him! The wet, glistening leaves reflected the silvery rays of the moon and, in the deep blue dome of the sky, stars lit golden lamps. Tookhee felt awed, and a little overwhelmed, but he was hungry and, being hungry, he roused himself to go and explore.

Keeping well in the shadows, he soon came to where a brook laughed and gurgled as it flashed in the moonlight. Here the small adventurer halted for a drink. Here, too, he found some juicy stalks to nibble. How exciting it all was!

The days and nights that followed were happy ones for the wood mouse, but when the air was alive with the sound of wings, or the fern owl called at night from the bracken, Tookee lay low, taking no risks!

All through the summer and autumn he feasted right royally, for there was food in abundance, but

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Green Eyes Peered at Him From Behind a Bag of Wheat.

when stormy skies told of coming winter, he left the oak wood and headed for the valley. A haystack in the corner of a field attracted his attention and, thrusting his way into the heart of the stack, he found seeds and shelter.

For several weeks he lingered round about the stack and the farm beyond. He might have stayed there for the rest of the winter had it not been that a farm cat became interested in the grain, and having once seen two green eyes peering at him from behind a bag of wheat, Tookhee fled from the scene.

There was not much to be found in the woods and fields now, and when he was not asleep, he was very hungry.

One day, when a pale sun lit up the wintry world, the weary wanderer arrived at a small cottage nestling on the side of a hill. Such an enticing smell came from the open door that for once he was led by his nose instead of by his caution and, slipping unseen into the wide, low-ceilinged kitchen, he viewed his surroundings from beneath an old oak settle. It did not occur to him that cottage doors do not remain open long in very cold weather, and he only became aware of this fact when a sudden slam sent him scuttling further into the house.

Gradually it dawned on Tookhee that he was a prisoner. The food, which had lured him indoors, was beyond his reach, and a great, two-legged giant strode backward and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

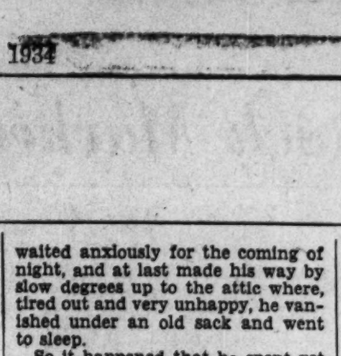
Cowering in Corners, He Waited Anxiously for the Coming of Night.

forward in a most alarming manner.

That day was the longest he had ever known. Cowering in corners he waited anxiously for the coming of night, and at last made his way by slow degrees up to the attic where, tired out and very unhappy, he vanished under an old sack and went to sleep.

So it happened that he spent yet another day in the attic, and his hunger became still more acute. Being a woodlander, he knew nothing about the geography of houses and was much too timid to risk going downstairs again. Things were getting desperate when at last he saw a chink of gleaming light coming from under a slate. Cautiously he squeezed through the tiny opening and sniffed the keen air. How good it was to be free again!

There were scraps of food on a wooden ledge beneath him and, peering left and right, he stole down and began to sample the good things, pausing between each mouthful to see if anyone were watching, until a sudden great commotion sent him hurrying back under the slate. A gawky starling had swooped down, and was making



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Gawky Starling Had Swooped Down . . . Followed by a Wood-Wren.

a hearty breakfast, followed by a wood wren as shy and cautious as himself.

From his corner the wood mouse watched with sharp, round eyes. He did not know, of course, that the food had been put out specially for the birds. In the wild it is a case of each one for himself, and Tookhee, having found this happy place where the slate gave shelter and the owner of the bird table provided food, felt he could not do better than stay until spring danced back again, bringing the warm sun, the flowers, the birds and the leaves.

And so, having come to this decision, he settled down contentedly in a cozy hidden corner. His wanderings, for the time being at any rate, were over.

Brave Mother Lark Finds Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ipswich, England

This is the story of a lark which, having unknowingly built her nest on ground where a big agricultural show was to take place, was able to look after her nestlings with the help of many kind friends.

When the show opened it was not long before someone found the lark's nest with its brood of young ones, and as it was in one of the judging rings, a kindly owner of Jersey cows built a little shelter of sacking to protect the nest.

When the bulls and cows came into the ring, the judges, who had been told about the little feathered family, kept a careful lookout, and warned the men tramping round the ring to have a care, and so all was well.

As soon as the judging was over the foreman of works put some hurdles round the nest, and though numbers of people had heard about the lark and her babies, and came to see them, the mother bird remained undisturbed, fed the young ones regularly, and covered them at night.

On the last day of the show, however, lorries arrived to remove all the gear from the ground, and someone who did not know of the nest took the hurdles to another place, and there was mother lark flying about near where they were stacked, hoping to find her chicks. The herdsmen, who had taken such care of her all through the week were much troubled, but at length found the nest, still unharmed, with its brood close to a great lorry wheel. They fed them with bread and milk, and eventually the lorry was safely removed.

The end of the story is that notices were put up saying: "WARNING. LARK'S NEST." And some men of the fire brigade, who were on duty till the show ground was cleared, took charge. Finally mother lark was left in peace, after what must have been a most anxious week for her, although in spite of all the noise and confusion she guarded her babies lovingly all the time.

Wool Gathering

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Lord Baden-Powell is wearing a new scarf, a lovely soft woolly one that gives him far more pleasure than any scarf he could have bought for himself, for it was a present from a group of school children whose ingenuity in finding, dyeing and knitting the wool has been quite remarkable.

Wandering along the Buckinghamshire lanes, the children of Ashley Green noticed how generous the sheep were with their wool, and commenced to gather it from the hedges. It was fun to see who could get the most, and before long they had collected so large a bundle that they decided something worth while must be done with it.

It was not a very pretty color, however, so they cleaned it, and dyed it with bark dye, and soon it was all ready to be knitted into a scarf.

And when the scarf was done, it looked so fine that they decided to enter it for the Bletchley Show, where it won a first prize. After this, realizing that such a very special scarf must be worn by some very special person, they wrapped it up, put it in a box, and addressed it to Lord Baden-Powell.

The Mail Bag

Campo, California

Dear Editor:

I have been wanting to write to the Mail Bag for a long time.

We live 65 miles southeast of San Diego, California, on the Mexican border. Campo is a port of entry, and we have customs officers and border patrol here. Twenty-three navy planes fly over our ranch frequently. Our house is on the side of a mountain 4000 feet above sea level, overlooking a beautiful lake, considered the best large-mouth black bass fishing in southern California.

We find species of all kinds of snakes. I found a snake the other day silver in color. We live in the Cleveland National Forest, where the deer, coon, fox and coyotes stay. Deer come right up to our house in the night.

I am 9 years old and would like to correspond with any boys (9 to 12) from any part of the world, especially from Africa, Finland or Japan, or any foreign country.

We get The Christian Science Monitor and I have read the Mail Bag ever since I learned to read—that was when I was 5 years old. My mother read it to me long before that. John E. M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 3 years old and shall be in sixth grade next year.

My hobbies are swimming, camping, roller skating and stamp collecting.

Last year I went to the Century of Progress many times. I visited The Christian Science Monitor building on the fair grounds and saw the first edition of the Monitor and the beautiful paintings on the wall. Before I left I wrote my name in the registration book. I have enjoyed seeing the fair very much, especially the Travel and Transport building.

I'd like to have letters from anyone my age, especially from France, because I have studied French in school. Elisabeth J.

Hesperia, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a farm and have two cats and a dog named Laddie. He is a full-blooded collie and is full of tricks. My cats' names are Tommie and Whiskers. We also have ducks, chickens and turkeys, two pigs and six cows.

My hobbies are stamps and reading. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School as often as I can and enjoy it.

I hope I get lots of letters because I like to make friends and write letters. I especially would like to hear from boys in foreign countries who wish to exchange stamps.

James Dean S.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. We have a dog called Mick and two cats, one named Fluff and the other called Ginger. We also have two tortoises, one named Scottie and the other named Jeremiah. I like reading the adventures of Snubs and Waddles and also The Children's Page.

I am 7 years old and I would like to correspond with a little girl in Australia. Hilary S.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Match-Box Toys You Can Make

By Harry Maxwell

VI

BOTH these models can be made very quickly. They are really intended for use in the shop, but they will make useful objects for a dolls' house as well.

First make the stools. All you need for them will be three complete match boxes—the very tiny ones are best. If you find difficulty in getting these small boxes, you must use the next size and cut them in half. This is not difficult provided you have a sharp penknife and draw a line where you want to cut before doing the actual cutting.

Remember, in cutting match boxes for any purpose, not to press too firmly on them—a quick, sharp cut is much more effective. It is better, too, to cut the cover with the box inside it.

Whether you have tiny boxes, or have to cut them, the actual making of the stools is the same.

Cover the top of one box with a thin layer of glue and leave it for a moment, but not longer. Next, glue the ends of both the remaining boxes. Press each end firmly, but gently, onto the sticky top and turn the whole thing upside down to dry. Stool No. 1 is now complete—a very quick job, wasn't it?

Now for the cans for storing the groceries in. This is a little more difficult. You need several match books (not boxes) for these, also some flat pieces of ordinary match boxes.

Take out the pin in the book first, but don't throw it away as it might be useful later on. Cut off the part where the matches strike—that's no good at all.

All you have left now is a nice, flat little case. Well, simply roll it very carefully so that both edges meet and overlap about an eighth of an inch. These edges can either be glued together, or you can make two pin holes, top and bottom, and insert the two tiny pieces of wire that you undid. If you use glue, it must, of course, be left to dry.

After you have made the canister's body, the next job is the stand. For this, measure the round opening in the canister, and draw a circle just a tiny bit larger onto one of the flat pieces of match-box covers that you provided yourself with at the beginning.

Glue the end of one opening of the can, press the wooden circle onto it and leave it to dry thoroughly. The can is now ready for use, except that the edge of the bottom should be inspected and trimmed if necessary.

As match books are brightly colored, you won't have to cover or paint your canister, and it will look attractive in your shop. You should make quite a number of them.

If you like, you can use canisters for the dolls' house, for they make very attractive waste-paper baskets.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

You Will Find the Stool and Can Quite Easy to Make.

In Choosing a Bank

The customer is free to make his own decision, even though many other banking matters are carefully regulated by law.

And the Alert Banker

may still bring new customers to his bank by winning the customer's choice.

How?

This choice may be won by advertising which will present to the customer information upon which he may form his decision.

The Christian Science Monitor offers to the banker a medium which permits him to reach a substantial group of readers. The advertising rate is reasonable. Banks which have used the Monitor have found it an unusually profitable medium.

For rates and information see the Monitor's representative in your locality, or write to

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Unsettled by Another Wave of Liquidation

Commodity and Money Markets

Renewed Selling Appears in More Active Trading

Standard Issues Prominent in Down Trend—Some New Lows

By Forrest Price

And down they went again.

Stocks did not stop reacting today until many new lows for the year were recorded.

And it was a more active market, total sales approximating 700,000 shares.

There was nothing in particular to account for the renewed selling. People, especially those interested in stocks and bonds, go from one extreme to another.

And this happens to be a time when they are extremely pessimistic.

This was shown in the fact that the many new lows included some of the stalwart issues usually considered as good as old wheat.

Among the shares to establish new bottoms for 1934 were both the common and preferred stocks of U. S. Steel. The preferred was off 2 and the common more than a point. Other record lows for the year included National Steel, National Biscuit, New Haven preferred, Owens Illinois Glass, Consolidated Gas and many others.

U. S. Smelting startled traders by moving up 6 points while nearly everything else was headed downward. Detroit Edison was another surprise, moving forward more than 2 points.

The market rallied moderately in the late trading.

Union Pacific 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s were weak sisters of the bond market. Other rail liens were also down. Some of the industrial loans also were weak, particularly National Dairy Products 5¼s. Some United States Governments were up slightly and others off as much.

There was decided improvement in grains under the leadership of corn. Cotton did a little better.

It is believed that pessimistic sentiment among business men is not fully warranted by actual business conditions. Without doubt the trend of industry has been downward more than is seasonal. It is this that is accountable for the discouraged feeling.

But there are evidences of better things at hand. An increase of 2½ per cent in steel production is one of them. It is pointed out by the magazine Steel that "consumption of steel has been exceeding production recently, a fact convincing steel makers new requirements cannot be deferred much longer."

And then the fact that both wholesale and retail trade is steadily improving should add an item of cheer to the situation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP) — The gloom was rather thick in the securities markets today, and leading stocks and bonds displayed further sagging tendencies.

Although news that might have influenced speculative sentiment was scarce, most traders appeared to find little incentive for bullish enthusiasm. While a few shares bucked the trend, numerous issues dropped to new lows for the year or longer. The heaviness of some of the so-called leaders was particularly discouraging to the financial sector.

U. S. Smelting Resists

Shares of U. S. Smelting rallied about 4 points, but the other metals did not follow. U. S. Steel preferred dropped some 2 points to another new year's low, as did Owens Illinois Glass and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Others, falling to new 1934 bottoms, with losses of fractions to around a point, included Corn Exchange Bank, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel common, United Aircraft, Consolidated Gas, North American and National Biscuit.

Similar declines were suffered by American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Industrial Rayon, Santa Fe, New York Central, Union Pacific, Montgomery Ward, Loew's, Western Union, Schenley and National Distillers.

Despite the recent pronounced decline in the price of United States Steel shares, the corporation announced that at the beginning of this month there were 191,773 holders of its common stock, an increase of 1414 from June 1, last. This is the second largest number of steel common stockholders on record, the peak having been 192,384 in March of 1933.

Rail Bonds Weak

Weakness of railroad loans was the feature of an irregular and inactive bond market today.

Many of the secondary ratings of the carrier group sold off fractions to a point, and certain of the prime issues followed the same trend. Union Pacific 4s dipped 1½ points to 91 and Southern Pacific 4½s were off 1¾ at 53½. Smaller losses occurred in some obligations of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, and Northern Pacific.

National Dairy products 5¼s were a weak spot in the industrial list, dropping 1½ points to 96 on small sales. American Smelting 5s, Chile Copper 5s, and Goodyear 5s were moderately lower, while Postal Telegraph 5s and Armour & Co. 4½s improved in a small way.

United States Governments were mixed. Treasury 3¼s, 1941 rose 4-32d at 98.22. Home Owners Loan 3s edged up a little, but other members of the federal list were 4-32d to 8-32d of a point lower.

The foreign list also lacked a definite trend. There was some trading interest in German Government issues, and the 7s were quoted around a point higher. Australia 5s climbed half a point. Japanese loans were lower.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	79.0	79.0	78.4b
April	80.2	80.2	79.2b
May	80.6	80.6	80.2b
June	81.0	81.0	80.3b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.17	Last Sept.15
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1300	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
11⅜	7	..	Addressograph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
9½	5¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	100	97	97	97	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
23⅞	16⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4500	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	6900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
16½	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	100	126¼	126¼	126¼	..
23⅜	10¾	..	Allis Chalmers	2000	11¾	10⅝	11¼	11⅜
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3	2⅞	3	..
58¾	41½	2	Amerada	800	42	41⅞	42	41¾
41⅝	28¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	160	36	36	36	35¾
25¼	11⅞	..	Am Bank Note	200	12	11⅜	11⅛	12
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	200	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅞
38	19¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	600	20¼	19½	19½	19¾
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2100	95½	93½	94½	96
23½	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	13½	13¼	13¼	14
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1000	23½	22¾	20½	23¾
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1½
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1900	5¾	5	5½	5½
10	3⅜	..	Am Ice	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	6	5¾	6	5¾
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
38¾	14⅜	..	Am Locomotive	200	15	14¾	14¾	15
74⅝	38	..	Am Loco pf	100	38	38	38	..
10¾	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7	7	7	7
27⅝	15	..	Am Metal	400	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
12⅛	5¾	..	Am Power & Lt	8200	4	3¾	4	3⅞
26¾	11	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	100	12	12	12	11¾
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	5400	12⅛	11½	12	12
28⅛	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3200	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
7¾	2⅛	..	Am Seating	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6400	32½	31⅜	32¼	31⅜
28½	10½	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	11¼	11	11¼	11½
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	61	61	61	62
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4200	109¾	108½	109¾	109½
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W&E	800	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
85	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	66½	66½	66½	..
17⅛	..	..	Am Woolen	300	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
83¾	36½	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Paper	100	1	1	1	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	11⅛	10½	10⅝	10⅞
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	33¼	33	33¼	..
95	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	92	92	92	..
6⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill	3800	5¾	5⅜	5½	5⅞
64⅝	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf	1800	61¾	60	60	61
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	72	71	72	72
9¾	4½	..	Art Metal Const	30	5	5	5	5
18¾	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	9	8⅝	8⅝	..
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	3800	47½	45½	46½	47
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	100	73	73	73	..
54½	24¾	1	Atl Coast Line	300	26½	25⅛	26	26
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¼
56½	35¼	7	Atlas Powder	600	41	40	40	40
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1500	22	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1800	7½	6½	6½	7¼
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	14½	13½	14	14⅜
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2900	7	6	6⅛	6⅝
15½	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	600	10½	10¼	10¼	..
23⅞	9	..	Bendix Aviation	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1000	15⅜	14¾	15	15¼
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	100	30	30	30	..
46½	25¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	5400	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	26⅝
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	100	57	57	57	..
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	21¼
16⅛	6	..	Blaw Knox	100	6⅛	6	6	6⅜
101½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	100½	100½	100½	7½
10¼	7½	..	Boeing Airplane wi	200	7	7	7	..
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	47	44½	45¼	46
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	50	82¼	82	82	82½
78¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2100	23⅞	23¼	23½	24
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	20¼	19⅜	19½	..
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	15½	14⅝	15¼	15¾
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
8⅝	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	4¼	4	4	..
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	120	120	120	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	100	3	3	3⅜	3¾
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	70	18¼	18	18	18¾
7¾	2¼	..	Budd Wheel	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
19⅞	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	11¼	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
3⅞	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1	1	1	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	300	15	14⅜	14½	14⅜
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	100	42	42	42	42
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2900	37¼	36	36½	37
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z&L	100	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3	3	3	3
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1800	13½	12¾	13	13½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2300	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅛
38	28½	2e	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1900	37½	36	37	36⅞
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	130	60	58	58	..
33⅜	23¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	1600	24	23¾	23¾	..
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1800	19	18⅛	18⅝	19¼
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	300	9	9	9	..
32⅛	24	1½e	Central Aguirre	200	24½	24½	24½	..
95	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	54	54	54	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	4200	36	35⅜	35⅞	35¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	35¼	35⅛	35¼	31⅜
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	40⅞	40¼	40½	41
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4½
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil &St P pf	1200	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
15	4⅛	..	Chi & N'western	1600	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	10¼	10	10	10⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	15	15	15	..
6¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
9⅝	3¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6½	1½	..	Ch SP M & O	20	1½	1½	1½	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	26½	26¼	26¼	..
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	400	5	5	5	..
60¾	29¼	1f	Chrysler	13800	31	29¾	30⅛	30⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	19	18¾	18¾	19
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	400	⅝	½	⅝	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	300	½	½	½	½
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅝
95	68½	6	Coyg-Palm-P pf	200	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	20	78	78	78	78
83⅛	38⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4½	4	4	..
19¼	6¾	..	Columbia Gas	11800	7¾	6¾	7½	7⅞
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	60½	60½	60½	..
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	20	58	58	58	..
34¾	21½	1e	Columbia Pic vtc	400	31	30¼	30¾	30
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	800	62½	61½	61½	61¾
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	700	25¼	25	25¼	24¾
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	105	105	105	..
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	28	28	28	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	80	29	28	29	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	53¾	53½	53¾	53
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4800	18¾	17⅝	18	18½
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	7800	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	31½	30⅝	30¾	30¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	700	26¼	26	26¼	26¼
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
47⅜	21	2	Consol Gas	4900	25¾	25	25¼	25½
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	88	87¾	87¾	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	4500	8	7⅞	8	7¾
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	1600	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6¼	..	Container A	1100	7⅜	7	7	..
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	400	3	2¾	3	3
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	5⅞	5	5⅞	5⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	79	79	79	79
11¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6	6	6	6
35½	25⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	26¼	25½	26¼	26¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	2800	17⅝	17	17	17¼
51	40¾	3	Corn Exchange	20	43¼	40¾	40¾	41¼
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1200	58¼	57⅝	58	57½
9⅞	3⅜3	..	Coty	600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	32	31⅝	32	32
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	200	21	20½	21	..
64	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	61	61	61	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	17	17	17	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	16	16	16	..
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	500	81	80½	80¾	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	13100	2½	2½	2½	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1100	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	..
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	600	36	35½	35½	36
31⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	1700	15½	15	15½	15⅝
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R F pf	300	6	6	6	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	600	68½	67½	68½	66¼
55⅝	10	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	100	36½	36½	36½	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	800	21⅜	21	21	..
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	2200	41¾	41¼	41¾	41½
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	15¾	15	15	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2600	15	14¼	14½	15⅛
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	5100	85¼	83⅜	84½	84⅝
125	115	6	du Pont deb	100	123	123	123	123⅜
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	93	92⅝	93	95¼
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	700	13⅜	13½	13¾	13½
19¼	6¼	..	Ettingon Schild	100	6	6	6	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	21⅝	20¼	21¼	21½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	900	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9⅞	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
19⅜	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¼
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	8½	8¼	8½	..
52	35	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	35	35	35	..
1⅞	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	1	⅞	1	1
127½	120	7e	Embicott Johnson pf	60	125	125	125	125¼
8⅝	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	12	12	12	..
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Big	700	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	1900	9¾	9⅜	9¾	10
28¾	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	8½	8	8	..
27⅞	9	..	Evans Products	1200	15	14¼	14½	15¾
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	90	4	4	4	4
			—F—					
2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	80	1	1	1	..
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	9	9	9	9½
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	400	14¼	13⅜	14¼	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	61	61	61	61¾
17⅞	2	..	h Follansbee B	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	15½	15½	15½	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	10	10	10	10⅜
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	300	10½	10¼	10½	10
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	10	28	28	28	..
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freport Texas	200	27	26¾	26¾	27
			—G—					
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	700	7	7	7	7
43⅞	30	1	Gen Am Trans	100	31	31	31	31
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	14½	13⅝	14⅜	14½
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	1200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	8
10½	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
25¼	16⅜	.80	Gen Electric	5700	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17⅞
12¼	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec 8p	800	12½	12⅜	12½	12¼
36½	28	1.80	Gen Foods	200	28½	28¼	28½	28¾
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	32500	27⅜	26¾	27¼	27¼
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	100½	100¼	100¼	100½
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	10	10	10	..
5¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1½	1½	..
23⅝	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	200	11	11	11	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
65½	47	.8	Gillette S R pf	300	59½	59	59½	58¾
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3	3	3	3
			—H—					
..	..	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	4	3¾	3¾	4½
..	..	..	Hall Printing	300	6	6	6	5⅞
..	..	.50b	Harbison Walker	800	14	13¾	13¾	14½
..	..	6	Harbison W pf	10	90	90	90	90
..	..	..	Hat Corp pf	20	82	82	82	..
..	..	..	Hayes Body	300	2	2	2	..
..	..	5	Hazel Atlas	600	75	74	75	..
..	..	..	Hercules Motors	200	7	6¾	6¾	..
..	..	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	125	125	125	..
..	..	3	Hershey Choc	300	62	62	62	..
..	..	..	Holland Furnace	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
..	..	12f	Homestake Min	200	405	405	405	..
..	..	..	Houdaille Her B	300	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	400	48½	48	48	..
..	..	..	Houston Oil	300	14	14	14	..
..	..	..	Houston Oil new	500	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	..
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	4000	47½	46½	47	47½
12¼	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
7¾	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	2400	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	14⅜
30½	10⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22¾
73¾	50	3	Ingersoll-Rand	800	51	50¾	50½	51½
15⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	3400	13¾	13⅜	13¾	14¼
3⅛	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
8¼	2	..	Int Agr Corp	200	3½	3	3½	3
37¼	11	..	Int Agr pf	700	20	20	20	..
149¼	131	.6	Int Business M	400	137½	137	137½	137½
12¾	4½	.30	Int Carriers	600	5	5	5	5⅛
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	400	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
46¾	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	600	25	24½	25	24⅝
8¼	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
29¼	21	.56b	Int Nickel	7700	24¼	23¾	24	24⅛
25	10	..	Int Paper 7%	30	12½	11	11	..
3½	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
28	9	..	Int Print Ink	100	18	18	18	18
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	8300	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
16⅜

Commerce and Finance

Steel Activity Heads Upward First Time in Seven Weeks

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Rise to 20.9 P. C. Capacity in Week

First Increase in Seven Weeks—Government Purchases Large

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—For the first time in seven weeks operations in the steel industry were headed higher last week, the average pace having been 20.9 per cent of capacity as compared with 18.4 per cent for the preceding week, according to an estimate of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

It is too early as yet to determine whether the pace is definitely tending upward. The gain of last week represents the placing of orders accumulating over the Labor Day period, many purchasing officials having returned to work after their vacations.

The Federal Government is very conspicuous as a purchaser of steel just now, dwarfing private buyers. The latest large prospect for steel for the Government involves 165,000 tons of wire fencing for the "shelter belt" for the Forestry Department, which is to build up forests which are designed to conserve moisture and prevent droughts such as were experienced during the last season.

This belt will be 1000 miles long and 100 miles wide, extending from Canada to Mexico. Bids on 25,000 tons of fencing, the first portion of the prospective order, will be invited soon by the Lincoln, Neb., branch of the department.

The Government will also be buying 25,000 tons of structural steel for the downtown post office at New York before long and is also taking much steel for dam and other engineering construction.

Through loans granted by the Government a little more purchasing of equipment involving steel on the part of the railroads is in prospect. Thus the Erie will buy a ferryboat requiring 500 to 600 tons of steel plates, while the Pennsylvania is in the market for 10 to 50 locomotives, requiring a large tonnage of plates.

Two favorable steel barometers appeared on one day, Monday. Then it was learned that the steel pace for the week had been lifted over 13 per cent from a tonnage standpoint; also that shipments of finished products by the United States Steel Corporation had increased more than 8000 tons during August, when a decline of at least 25,000 tons had been expected.

The iron and steel scrap markets appear a bit firmer. Heavy melting steel sells at $10.50 to $11 a ton, and there is a little more interest on the part of the steel mills. Sales of scrap by the Pennsylvania Railroad are said to have brought slightly higher prices than were anticipated.

Tin plate operations are the most active in the steel industry, the current pace being 40 per cent of capacity. However, new business is reported as declining, and this pace may not be maintained much longer.

The pig iron markets continue featureless. Consumers have no incentive to purchase for distant needs as iron prices seem more likely to decline than to advance.

Considerable iron from British India and Holland continue to arrive in this country, selling at the same prices as domestic iron. Sales at New York are running about 1000 tons weekly.

Consumers are purchasing only small amounts of certain analyses to mix with iron already on hand.

Cotton Exports Were Smaller Last Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Exports of American cotton were smaller last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 82,000 bales compared with 182,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 418,000 bales compared with 881,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

The movement of American cotton into sight totaled 289,000 bales last week compared with 388,000 last year. The total into sight for the season to date is 921,000 compared with 1,460,000 for the corresponding period of last season. Forwardings to mills of the world were 154,000 bales last week compared with 258,000 last year. Total forwardings for the season to date are 935,000 bales compared with 1,607,000 for the same period of last season.

The world visible supply of American cotton is now 5,311,000 bales compared with 5,176,000 a week ago and 6,406,000 at this date last year. The visible supply of American increased last week 135,000 bales compared with 130,000 bales in the same week last year.

Says Marketing Sections Of Oil Code Not Working

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17—While the oil industry generally believes control of production is not only feasible, but likely to be permanent, many are frankly doubtful whether the industry would not be better off if it dispensed with the marketing section of the code, Mr. Warren C. Platt, Cleveland, Ohio, publisher of the National Petroleum News, told members of the Kentucky Petroleum Marketers' Association here Wednesday. Federal control of marketing, after a year of trial, does not appear to be working out.

Control of production, Mr. Platt said, has worked out well, its object being to insure to business and posterity "the greatest amount of crude oil and gas, at the lowest possible cost, over the greatest number of years."

Cotton Farmers Are To Get $72,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 17

THE second and third "parity" rental payments due cotton farmers in October and December, respectively, and totaling $72,000,000, will be combined and paid out to producers in October, according to announcement by the Farm Administration.

Statement to this effect was made by C. C. Cobb, chief of the Cotton Production Section, who said:

"Payment of the second and third installments due under the cotton contracts was combined in order that the distribution of the payments to the interested parties might be more easily and more promptly effectuated."

He stated that tenants and share croppers had an interest in the "parity" payment and that to put off payment until December, the usual season for many tenants and renters to move to other farms, would cause unnecessary complications.

The "parity" payments due cotton producers total $28,000,000, while the second installment of the rental payment is approximately $44,500,000.

Mismanagement Of Two Bank Groups Charged in Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Mismanagement of group banks at Detroit and Cleveland is charged by the Senate Banking subcommittee in the fourth installment of a report on its investigations into stock markets and financial institutions.

"The machinations and artifices of the officers and directors of the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., and the Detroit Bankers Company of Detroit were not indigenous to Detroit, Mich.", the report said, "but were employed in a slightly variant manner, with the same effectiveness, by the banking officials in Cleveland, Ohio."

The 50,000-word report reviewed testimony and findings of the committee in two months of hearings into the Detroit and Cleveland banking situation.

"Prior to the Michigan banking moratorium, declared on Feb. 14, 1933, and our inquiry, respectable banking authority existed in favor of group banking, particularly as conducted in Detroit," the report said.

"Within less than five years after their organization, however, the group banking institutions of Detroit had completely collapsed. Their demise cannot be substantially attributed to the stock market collapse of October, 1929, and the subsequent depression, since both groups were organized either just prior to or immediately following the October crash.

"Nor can the failure of these companies be attributed solely to the constituency, competency or honesty of the persons controlling these institutions. An analysis of the evils and abuses uncovered at the hearings rather impels the conclusion that this system of banking, predicated upon centralized control of unit banks, possesses inherent latent deficiencies and dangerous potentialities which inevitably become patent when their system commences to function."

Wages of Railroad Officials Decline 34 P. C. From 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—In a report on Class 1 railroads for 1933, the Interstate Commerce Commission shows a reduction of 34 per cent from 1929 to 1933 in the aggregate pay of railway officials receiving $10,000 or more annually.

Railroad officers and their assistants numbering in all 12,471 received compensation of $62,883,933 last year, compared with 16,694 officers who in 1929 received $94,601,336.

While there were instances where executives of more than one carrier received in excess of $60,000, in no case did any railway official receive more from one road than that figure, the limit recommended by Coördinator Eastman.

L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation, was credited in the report with a salary of $50,000 from that source, in addition to $45,000 as chairman of the board of the Kansas City Southern System.

Top salaries of $60,000 were paid by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio-Pere Marquette-Nickel Plate, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy-Colorado & Southern, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Great Northern, the Illinois Central System, the Lehigh Valley, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, the New York Central, the Norfolk & Southern, the Reading System, the Southern Pacific, and the Union Pacific.

Top salaries paid by other roads were: Santa Fe, $54,000; Chicago & Northwestern, $50,000; Chicago, Great Western, $36,450; Milwaukee, $48,600; Erie, $50,000; Louisville & Nashville, $40,500, exclusive of compensation to president from Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and other lines; Northern Pacific, $50,000; Southern Pacific, $50,000; Southern Railway, $50,000; Texas & Pacific, $40,000.

Ford May Erect Assembly Plant at New Castle, Del.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17—The Ford Motor Company has obtained an option on a large acreage of river front property at New Castle, near here, with a view to erecting a new assembly plant there. The Ford company has a similar plant 15 miles further up the river which normally employs 3000 men.

Resumption Seen Of Bank Credit Flow to Industry

$230,000,000 Rise Since July—Roosevelt Wants More Liberal Policy

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The flow of bank credit to industry and commerce at last seems to have been resumed, in a modest way.

Since July, 18 commercial loans of weekly reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which comprise about half of the country's banking resources, have increased $230,000,000.

It is true that such an increase between mid-July and mid-September in normal years would have been regarded as merely a seasonal development. Nevertheless, it is the first pronounced interruption in the deflation of commercial loans since early in the depression.

More Liberal Attitude

Administration efforts to promote a more liberal atttude toward bank loans on the part of national bank examiners, including President Roosevelt's comment on the subject last week, may speed the expansion of bank loans, now started.

The rather academic, rule-of-the-book attitude of bank examiners is said in banking circles to have been one of the chief deterrents toward resumption of bank lending. The experiences of the past four years have made the surviving bankers hyper-cautious, and sensitive to criticism of their loan portfolios.

In times past it was the custom of banks to lend out considerable sums as unsecured "character" loans. Astute bankers are said to have made good records with their character loans in normal times. But of late, bank examiners have been highly critical of such loans, and it has been extremely difficult to borrow without excellent collateral.

Bank Examiner Caution

Furthermore it is a rule of good banking that individual loans should be steadily reduced. Regardless of the fact that a loan may have good collateral behind it, worth considerably more than the amount of the loan, many bank examiners insist that regular payments on the principal must be made in addition to the interest, if the loan is to be regarded as sound. An individual banker might think that special circumstances justified renewals of a loan without reduction of principal, but he has found that difficult to explain to the bank examiner.

The Administration does not want to encourage loose banking practices, to bring back any of the high finance of the 1920's, but it recognizes that the banking requirements of individual communities and businesses vary, and that local banks should be encouraged to finance their local business, rather than be hampered by too rigorous application of academic rules of banking.

Commodity Prices Advance for Sixth Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Wholesale commodity prices advanced for the sixth consecutive week in the period ended Sept. 8, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The average price level rose 0.4 per cent and the index now stands at 77.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since January of 1931.

The price rise continued to be confined chiefly to farm products and foods, although slight increases in hides and leather, fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities were also a factor in the rise. Among the individual items which rose in these groups were coal, electricity, gas, inedible tallow, bran, middlings, storage batteries and paraffin wax.

Current prices, as compared with a month ago, showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. As compared with the corresponding week a year ago, when the index was 69.7 the current index is up by 11½ per cent. It is 18 per cent above two years ago, when the index was 65.7. The increase since the low of 1933, the week of March 4, when the index was 59.6, is 30½ per cent.

(1926 equals 100.0)

	Sept. 8, '34	Sept. 1, '34	Sept. 9, '33	Sept. 10, '32
All commodities	77.8	77.5	69.7	65.7
Farm products	74.3	73.5	56.6	50.4
Foods	77.2	76.6	65.0	62.3
Hides and leather products	84.6	84.5	92.8	71.4
Textile products	70.6	71.3	73.9	55.1
Fuel and lighting materials	75.4	75.1	67.6	71.9
Metals and metal products	85.9	85.9	81.7	80.4
Building materials	86.3	86.3	81.4	70.2
Chemi's and drugs	76.3	76.3	72.3	73.0
House'f'ng goods	82.9	82.9	78.6	74.6
Miscellaneous	70.6	70.3	64.9	64.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.5	78.4	74.8	70.5

Chile Shelves Measure To Nationalize Foreign Banks

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 17 (By U. P.)—A Radical proposal to nationalize foreign banks in Chile was shelved by the Chamber of Deputies as Congress recessed until late in October.

A tie vote, 31 to 31, on the measure providing that all banks must have 75 per cent of their capital held by Chileans, left the Radical proposal pending, and another vote was unlikely until May.

Diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy had been watching the bill, a symptom of the Nationalist sentiment, which would affect six foreign banks.

Gabriel Gonzales, author of the measure, bitterly attacked Prof. Edwin W. Kemerer, Princeton University's "money doctor," for the 1925 financial legislation.

Service Says Loan to Russia May Restart U. S.-Soviet Trade

Hitch Comes, Hamilton Institute Finds, in Disagreement Over Maturity of New Credits—Russia's Quandary on Admitting Validity of Old Debt

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The deadlock in the negotiations between the United States Department of State and the representatives of the Soviet Government on the Russian debts, which has precluded any trade expansion between the two countries, may still be broken in the not distant future. This view is taken by the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its recent bulletin in which it shows that the problem confronting this country is whether it is better to drive a hard bargain on the old debts incurred by previous Russian governments or to work out some sort of arrangement which will constitute a firm foundation for the development of healthy trade relationships between the two nations.

Ever since this country officially recognized the Soviet Union, the diplomats of both countries have been struggling with the problem of settling the debts contracted under the Czarist and Kerensky régimes. The most important elements of these debts are (1) those which the Kerensky Government contracted with the United States Government, (2) about $75,000,000 of Russian notes sold during the war to American investors, and (3) private claims arising out of confiscation of American property held in Russia.

Russia's Quandary

The bulletin rehearses the difficulties involved in the settlement of these debts. Determination of the total amount to be paid by Russia affords no great difficulty. The hitch is the fact that if the Russian Government should acknowledge these obligations openly it would be admitting liability for the huge volume of pre-Soviet Russian bonds and other debts outstanding in the European countries, notably in France, England and Germany.

The institute says that the Soviet Government has suggested the following formula for solving the problem:

"That a loan be made by the United States Government or by one of its agencies to the Soviet Government; that the latter in turn pay a sufficiently high rate of interest on this loan to permit a part of the interest to be utilized for the liquidation of the outstanding claims. The amount to be paid by Russia on the old debts would therefore depend to a large extent on the total amount of the new loan.

"For example, if a loan of $100,000,000 were granted to the Soviet Government and a rate of interest of 10 per cent is paid, $5,000,000 might be used to meet interest and amortization on the new loan and $5,000,000 might be used for liquidation of the old obligation. Naturally if the loan were twice as large, the amount available for the liquidation of past debts would be twice as great."

Debt Maturity Is Problem

According to Washington reports, a tentative agreement as to the total amount of the new loan to be granted to the Soviet Government could be reached. The question which so far has baffled the negotiators is the maturity of the new loans, the bulletin emphasizes.

"The United States is willing to extend credits to Russia through the first Export-Import Bank," it says, "but such loans could be only of short duration, probably from three to five years. The Soviet representatives have pointed out that Russia can obtain short-term credits in Europe without incurring obligations accruing out of past obligations. Furthermore, they are reluctant to utilize short-term credits because of their unstable character and possible difficulties in effecting large repayments in a short time. Therefore, the Russians have asked for a loan running for a period of 10 to 15 years. Apparently the United States Government cannot see its way clear to granting a loan of such a long maturity. Although negotiations were recently renewed after being temporarily suspended, no material progress has been made and, according to the latest information, the negotiations have practically collapsed.

Foundation for Trade

"The debt settlement with Russia is of importance, not so much because it would liquidate the past, but rather because it would lay the foundation for sound economic intercourse between these two countries. It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Government is greatly in need of a large number of commodities of which the United States has a surplus. Russia is particularly anxious to purchase factory equipment, railroad equipment and other capital goods from America. Thus, Russian orders would be especially desirable, since the capital goods industries in this country have been among the most depressed and have experienced the least recovry."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Treasury offering Monday morning provided Wall Street no great surprise. It was close to the market. The 2½ per cent four-year notes and 3¼ per cent 10-12-year bonds offered in exchange for called Liberties were a little cheaper than the going market price of government debts. The difference was small, however, and the result was not to depress the government bond market, but to raise slightly the price of the called Liberties, as buyers bid up slightly to get the advantage of the exchange offer. The response to the offer of four-year notes was more favorable than to the 10-12-year bond offering.

The called liberty bonds were widely and thoroughly distributed during the last years of the war and the subsequent 15 years. On the basis of past experiences, including the calling of $1,900,000,000 of the same issue last winter, it is expected that a good many people will not even hear of the exchange offer until they try to collect their next interest, when they will find that the bonds have been called. This, however, is not the cause of the disparity between the volume of bonds turned in for the short-term exchange and those for the longer-term exchange offering. The promptest action in such occasions is usually taken by the banks, and they bought up a good many called Liberties in the last six months as short-term investments. Now the bankers are beginning to feel that they have enough long-term bonds in their portfolios.

U. S. Bonds Lower

Good banking is a short-term operation; it is not thought wise for a bank to carry too large a proportion of its assets in the form of long-term bonds, even those of the United States Government. The member banks of the Federal Reserve have bought almost all the bonds, notes, and bills with which the Government has financed its deficits since 1931, and in so doing have increased the proportion of their assets held in the form of government securities from about 6 per cent to about 25 per cent.

So they are more willing to accept a four-year note than a 10-12 year bond.

There was some disappointment in the Street that in connection with the exchange offer there was no coincident offering for cash. This means that on Oct. 15 the Treasury will have to dip into its general fund to cash all called bonds whose owners refuse the exchange offers.

Government bonds were firm on Monday, but resumed the decline on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Treasury representative, appeared in Wall Street and conferred with several large bankers as to how to modify Treasury and banking policies so as to assure success for the offering. The market was firm on Thursday, weak again on Friday and Saturday

Kennedy to Be 'Practical'

Exchange subscriptions on the smaller offering of $525,000,000 of 1¼ per cent two-year notes to provide cash for the refunding of the Dec. 15 certificate maturity were sufficient in volume, and books were closed promptly.

In the intermittent decline of government obligations through the week, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage bonds were particularly weak. It is thought that these bonds, which are going out steadily in the conversion of private mortgage debts into government debt, are being fed to the market in indigestible quantities.

Further preliminaries to the official taking over of control of the stock exchanges of the country by the Securities and Exchange Commission were viewed by the Street with mixed feelings. Considerable pleasure was expressed at the statement of Commissioner Kennedy that the SEC was working toward some revisions in the Securities Act of 1933 which would make it "more practical and if possible less cumbersome."

Social Control Problems

As hopes faded in the Street last spring that Washington would soften the provisions of both the Securities Act and the stock market control bill, the hope was widely expressed that modification might eventually be obtained from those entrusted with administration. Social control always presents extremely difficult problems, but only those who try it find that out. The commission now appears likely also to modify some of the registration requirements for corporations issuing securities.

There was considerable discussion in brokerage offices as to whether the pools, whose operation will be dangerous or illegal after Oct. 1, are already out of the market, or whether last-minute pool liquidation might not have an unfavorable effect on the market between now and the end of the month.

Stocks Continue Decline

The stock market continued on down. The Maine elections helped. The expected fall pick-up in business is seen in the Street as only a fond hope. The Stock Exchange investigation into United States Smelting gave it a clean slate but as the premier gold and silver stock it continued downward from 125 to 108½.

Stock exchange seats dropped to $76,000, compared with $190,000 last February, a depression low of $68,000 in May, 1932, and a current price for seats on the Toronto Stock Exchange of $60,000.

Myron Taylor, Orlando Weber and A. W. Robertson, presidents respectively of U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical and Westinghouse Electric, visited the President and the next day the stocks of these companies broke sharply. Steel preferred and common both broke to new lows for the year. One of the popular rail share indices broke to a new low for the move and for the year. Extra dividend by Air Reduction and stock dividend by Continental Can did not help the market.

There was practically no export or import of gold. The dollar was quiet on the foreign exchanges. Plans were completed for the opening of a tobacco futures exchange this week. Last hopes faded for the re-opening of the silver market here, with local brokers watching Montreal and Toronto to give their silver business to whichever gets its silver exchange in operation first.

Arizona Reports Farm Prosperity Is Now In Sight

Demand for Agricultural Products From the Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 17—Agriculture, which is Arizona's chief industry since the depression and foreign competition shut down most of her copper mines, is decidedly looking up.

Unfortunately, the welfare of Arizona farmers is based on the misfortunes of farmers in the drought areas. Demand is so great from the Midwest that they are able to sell their hay and other feedstuffs at prices from 60 to 100 per cent higher than ruled a year ago.

Arizona has had drought, too—one of the longest and severest on record. But most of her agriculture is carried on under irrigation; all of it, in fact, except for a few thousand acres of beans and potatoes in the northern counties.

Unusually bountiful summer rains arrived before the water shortage became acute in more than one or two districts. As a result, heavy fall crops will be produced, especially of feeds.

The largest two agricultural districts, Salt River Valley and Casa Grande Valley, store water behind dams in the Salt and Gilda Rivers, also augment their river water by pumping from wells. By the first of July, Casa Grande Valley's reserve behind Coolidge Dam, was almost exhausted. Then rains brought floods just in time. Some of the cotton fields went dry so long as to curtail production, but most of them are yielding at a normal, or even phenominal, rate.

Reservoirs supplying Salt River Valley were drawn to a dangerously low point, but only a few farmers were actually short of water, and since the rains came the reservoirs have actually gained a little.

The irrigation system of this 240,000-acre project is administered by a Water Users' Association, manager of which sees a supply of at least two and a half acre-feet for the irrigation year beginning Oct. 1. An acre-foot is enough to cover an acre 12 inches deep, if applied at once.

From three to four feet an acre, per year, is necessary for maximum production, depending on crop and character of soil. One or two heavy winter storms will provide all that Salt River Valley needs in 1935; if they do not come it will have to get along on "short rations," but at least it has plenty for the fall and winter.

Gila Valley, in Graham County, suffered a partial loss of its cotton crop and one or two "cuttings" of alfalfa before relieved by the rains. Yuma Valley takes its waters from the Colorado some miles above the intake of the canal which waters the Imperial Valley of California. There the farmers did not have quite as much water as they are accustomed to using, but escaped any loss worth mentioning.

In all other sections, even in the "dry-farming" areas of the north, the rains came in time to alleviate tense anxiety and assure the most satisfactory crops in years.

Important Gold Find On Lake Athabaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The rich gold discovery on the north shore of Lake Athabaska, 140 miles east of Fort Chipewyan, N. W. T., is reported as the major mineral find of the year, according to experienced prospectors who have returned to the fort after staking claims for several mining companies.

The body of ore, assays of which showed $150 to the ton, is large and stakings run right down to the lake shore.

Gold is being found there in sulphite form of arsenite pyrite, which indicates, according to geologists at the University of Alberta, the gold is found mixed with iron ore. Mining engineers of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Trail, B. C., flew into the area recently and staked claims. They have a crew stripping and trenching their claims now.

One large company is planning to keep a camp located in the new field during the coming winter.

Transportation difficulties, which have been such a handicap to all sub-arctic mining so far, have been reduced to a minimum as the ore is close to the lake shore. The ore can be freighted to the head of steel at Waterways for 1 cent a pound.

British Columbia Borrows $1,000,000 for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17—The federal government has loaned British Columbia $1,000,000 to be spent during the fall and winter on public works for the relief of unemployment. This will be in addition to the present relief allowances or dole.

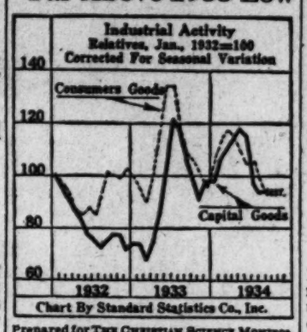
The provincial government has decided to spend most of the money on improvements to the existing highway system and in repairs to buildings, with the use of local labor and materials, so as to provide as much work as possible.

Peru Expedites Plan To Liquidate Floating Debt

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 17 (By U. P.)—Liquidation of the floating debt is expected soon, although no date has been set. The finance commission appointed 10 months ago has been unable to compete the list of the various credits because of failure of different government departments to present necessary files.

In efforts to expedite matters, those who have accounts pending must present them before Oct. 15, for revision by the commission.

Industrial Activity Far Above 1933 Low



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart compares production in the consumer goods and capital goods industries since the beginning of 1932.

Although the heavy industries had experienced a 56 per cent decline from 1929 to January, 1932, they declined 32 per cent between that month and the depression low of March a year ago.

In the subsequent recovery through July, 1933, these heavy industries regained production faster than the consumers' lines. Both groups are now only moderately below where they were in January, 1932, but the heavy industries have a far greater distance to go to return to so-called normal rates.

Both Wholesale And Retail Trade Above Like Week of 1933

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Satisfactory activity was reported from both retail and wholesale circles in Chicago last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In the wholesale field, optimism was particularly evident. Practically all local distributors announced sales, customers and future demands ahead of the corresponding week a year ago. Textiles were in high demand. Collections were also announced up to expectations. Orders from rural areas were heavy.

The Chicago home-coming week celebrations, particularly those in the neighborhood communities, backed by the usual seasonal last-minute school opening purchases, kept retailers busy. One large West Side department store, which pushed the Dollar Day feature of the home-coming program, announced turnover more than 100 per cent ahead of the week previous.

In the steel mill area the trend appeared upward with a new demand for farm tractors taking up the recent slack occasioned by the letdown in commitments from the automobile manufacturers.

Public utilities held to their pace of recent weeks, the power and telephone companies holding a slight edge on improvement over the local transportation companies.

The final payment of the overdue teachers' salaries and expectations that other unpaid municipal employees soon will be able to cash their overdue vouchers were also an important factor in trade pick-up.

Number of Vessels Entering U. S. Up 5.4 P. C. for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—An increase of 5.4 per cent in the number of vessels entering through the various custom houses of the United States during the fiscal year 1934 is recorded by the Bureau of Customs. The number aggregated 64,636 compared with 62,232 for the preceding fiscal year.

The total number of vessels entering direct from foreign ports during the past fiscal year was 27,455, a 1.6 per cent decrease from the number of such vessels during the previous fiscal year. An indication of the upward trend of foreign trade, however, appears from the fact that the net tonnage of these vessels increased by 3.5 per cent from 59,487,515 tons during the fiscal year 1933 to 61,599,596 during 1934.

Foreign vessels entering direct from foreign ports showed an increase both in number and in tonnage, the number of such vessels being 7.5 per cent and the tonnage 4 per cent greater during 1934 than during the preceding fiscal year.

Foreign vessels occupied a relatively more important place during the past fiscal year, representing 60.8 per cent of the total number as compared with 52 per cent in 1933. The tonnage of such vessels also constituted a slightly larger proportion of the total than during the previous year.

Domestic vessels entering from foreign ports declined by 10.1 per cent in number, although their tonnage showed an increase of 27 per cent over 1933. The decline in the number of domestic vessels arriving from abroad was due to the entry of fewer vessels in ballast; such vessels numbered only 5106 in 1934 as compared with 6753 during the previous year, a decline of 24.4 per cent. Entries of American vessels with bulk or general cargo, on the other hand, increased from 6565 in 1933 to 6862 during the past fiscal year.

Rubber Consumption Has Increase During August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—August crude rubber consumption of 33,310 long tons rose slightly over July, when consumption was 32,647, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. Imports in August were 33,248, compared with 41,350 in July.

Stocks at the end of August were 362,847 tons, compared with 364,883 at the end of July. Tonnage afloat destined for the United States on Aug. 31 was 40,278 against 45,869 on July 31.

Excellent Record In Earnings Made By Chinese Banks

Strong Ones Double Net in Decade—Mortality Is Heavy, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Although modern banks have been established in China for nearly 40 years, no systematic attempt to provide an annual record of progress in this field has been made. The need for reliable statistics has now been met by the publication, in Chinese, of a "Banker's Year Book" under the auspices of the research department of the Bank of China.

In the initial volume, just off the press, it is pointed out that, while China is said to have been the first country in the world to use bank notes, the history of modern Chinese banking is comparatively brief. The first modern-style bank founded in China was the China Commercial Bank, established in 1896.

Since that time a total of 334 modern banks have come into existence but the mortality has been considerable. Only about half of them are still doing business.

During the three years ended December, 1933, 34 new banks were added to the number, but four of these have already suspended business. Of a total of 15 banks closed during this period, which coincided with the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Manchuria and elsewhere, 10 were located in Shanghai.

Among the 146 surviving banks one, the Central Bank, is a government institution, while two, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, have a semi-official status.

In addition there are 15 provincial banks, five municipal banks, 76 commercial banks, four savings banks, seven industrial banks, 13 agricultural banks, 13 special trade banks and 10 overseas Chinese banks.

The total subscribed capital of these 146 banks is given as Mexican $500,000,000 and the paid-up capital as Mexican $265,000,000. The member banks of the Shanghai Bankers' Association alone are accountable for a paid-up capital of Mexican $133,000,000.

In 10 years the total deposits of 28 of the banks have increased from Mexican $496,987,041 in 1921 to Mexican $1,890,656,525 in 1931. For 1932 the figure was $1,974,097,476.

These figures include current accounts, fixed deposits and savings deposits. The savings accounts, which occupied between 12 and 13 per cent of the total amount of fixed deposits, have increased fivefold in the past decade.

Profits have increased in proportion to the volume of business. In 1921 these same 28 banks made a total net profit of Mexican $13,254,445. By 1931 this figure had been doubled to Mexican $26,286,614, representing an average profit of 16.77 per cent as against 13.88 per cent in 1921.

In 1932 the net profit of the government-owned Central Bank was $11,961,933, or 81 per cent. This was more than 45 per cent of the total net profit of the 28 banks, the rest of which averaged only about 9 per cent.

N. Y. Sales Tax Exceeds $30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17—Receipts from the New York State 1 per cent retail sales tax, which was discontinued on June 30, now exceed $30,000,000, Mark Graves, commissioner of taxation and finance, disclosed today.

This total is in excess by $2,000,000 of the estimates prepared when the law was enacted at which time it was estimated that receipts would average $2,000,000 a month for the 14-month period the tax was to be effective, or an aggregate of $28,000,000, the commissioner said.

He added that the present intensive field drive to locate delinquents will be continued for several months as it has proved very lucrative.

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Homeward Bound . . .

It is late afternoon and the typical homeward bound New Yorker leaves his office, buys his evening newspaper and boards the train, bus or ferry for home in the city or the suburbs. Relaxed and ready for the day's news, he leisurely reads his paper for the duration of the homeward ride and then carries it home. Tonight the other members of the family will have plenty of time to read that newspaper . . . and to read the advertisements, too.

Circulation studies show that The Sun *goes* and *stays* in more homes in the suburbs and the better residential sections of the city than any other New York newspaper. Over 80% of The Sun's circulation is distributed after 3 P. M., when New Yorkers begin their homeward journeys from business.

Because The Sun is a *home-going* and *home-staying* newspaper . . . because it contains news and features that people of intelligence like to read . . . the advertisements it contains have a greater chance to be read and to influence the buying of the whole family . . . men and women . . . young and old.

It is this acceptance and this influence in the homes of over 300,000 readers that makes The Sun so productive for the New York department stores and advertisers of good merchandise . . . no matter how low or high the price may be.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	890kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Monitor Views News..	Orlando's Cosmo-	Musical Album of	Organ recital.
6:15	"Skipper Jim".....	politans: ensemble	Popular Classics..	Francis J. Cronin
6:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Rafter Riders.....	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
6:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Jazz piano lessons.	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Three X Sisters.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	skits; music.....	Scores;news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	News; sketch.....	Political talk.....	Musical programs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Political talk.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Political talk.....	Political talk.....	Baseball; news....
7:15	Political talk.....	Gene and Glenn....	Political talk.....	Organ recital.....
7:30	"Handsome Waiter"..	After Dinner Revue	Song Album; talk.	Market outlook....
7:45	Mario Cozzi, baritone.	Frank Buck; sk....	Boake Carter, news	Political talk.....
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Mountain music...	Political talk.....
8:15	orchestra; sketch....	Orch.; soloist.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	College-Home talk
8:30	King's Guard Quartet	Gladys Swarthout;	Political talk.....	Windy City Revue:
8:45	"Seth Parker" relay..	soloists; orch.....	Political talk.....	soloists; orch.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Political talk.....	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra....	tenor soloist.....	Political talk.....	CBS piano team...
9:30	"Imperial Love," net-	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	work dramatic sketch	vocal trio; orch..	pianist; trio.....	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Concert Orches-	Gene Arnold; guest	Political talk.....	Wayne King and
10:15	tra, Ernst Hoffman,	soloist; orch.....	Local dance music.	his orchestra....
10:30	guest conductor.....	Musical program...	Local dance music.	"Constitution and
10:45	Political discussion...	"Gothic Echoes"...	Rhymester; talk...	Modern Politics"
11:00	Reports; music.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	'Fats' Waller, songs
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC dance music...	Political talk.....	Sign off.....
11:30	Shep Fields and his	Carl Hoff and his	Casa Loma Orch....	
11:45	NBC dance orchestra	orchestra	Enoch Light Orch..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:15 WBZ, WEEI (WNAC, 11:30), Start of America's Cup yacht race, by short wave from race course, off Newport, R. I.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WEEI, Progress of America's Cup yacht race, by short wave.
2:00 WNAC, "Spotlighting Municipal Affairs," Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter, Braves Field.
3:30 WBZ, Progress of first America's Cup yacht race, by short wave relay.
4:30 WBZ, WEEI, Finish of America's Cup yacht race, by short wave.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, "Amos 'n' Andy," blackface sketch.
7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar A. Guest; soloist: vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, in songs and readings, with Jacques Wolfe, composer; John B. Kennedy; Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Boswell Sisters; George Stoll's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Expose of the Veterans' Lobby," Henry Goddard Leach, editor.
9:15 WEEI, Russian Symphonic Choir, Basil Kabilchich, director.
9:30 WBZ, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Willard Robison's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "The Ethics of Pig," network dramatic sketch.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Clef Dwellers Battle"; contest between tenors and basses.
10:00 WEEI, Victor Herbert's "The Fortune Teller," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay, Frank McIntyre and others; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, George Givot, dialect comedian; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Tim and Irene's Sky Road Show"; variety and humor.
10:30 WAAB, "Melodic Strings"; concert orchestra from Toronto, Ont.
11:30 WNAC, "The Party Issues"; political discussion from Washington, D. C.

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

have the artists themselves been benefited but the rich wave of benefits accruing to the citizens has swung this activity up to a position of major popularity. Free concerts of singers, orchestras and bands, free performances of drama and vaudeville at a time when many people had no money to purchase entertainment have seen needs met on all sides.

Successful in Boston, this wave has started spreading outward. Today Newton's City Hall basement rung with the tones of a 16-piece orchestra lead by Hayden Stone. For three months the project will be carried providing musicians with $1 an hour for 18 hours a week.

Actual cause of the Newton spread was several concerts given by Boston ERA groups in Newton which so interested the community that it decided to have ERA music of its own.

Motorists

End of an Era

Today, Boston motorists indulging in careless parking of cars overtime could rest assured that an era was coming to an end, that October 1 a new method of disciplining parkers would be in effect. Final details were being worked out on the triple notice system which will see a copy of a summons sent to the offending motorist, another to the police station and a third to the clerk of the court.

Fines will be automatically applied by the clerk—$3 for the first offense, $5 of the second and $10 for the third. If a motorist overparks four times his case goes to court. If a motorist doesn't want to accept the clerk's fine he can have the case go to court on the earlier charges.

Under the old system anyone guilty of even a parking violation was listed as a criminal in this State. This new law will do away with this charge, since the case will be merely one of routine bookkeeping by the clerk, without actually becoming a court issue.

* * *

Urgent Letter

While last week showed a marked drop in fatalities from motor accidents, the increase of the last few months caused an urgent letter to land today on the desk of every police chief in the State. The letter came from the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety and asked for assignment of every possible patrolman to duty at dangerous locations.

Crime Control

Police Not Exempt

Registration of firearms as a major step in crime control must be completed Sept. 24. Originally thought to apply to citizens only, today every sheriff, local and state police officials and other officers heard that they, too, must be registered, that thus every single firearm in the State would have its place in the files of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

This step is due to the fact that criminals have obtained firearms from police departments in the past, that the mere checking of private citizens and stores selling firearms would not offer a complete answer as to where the firearms used in crime might have been obtained.

* * *

Importance of Pictures

Another step in the more efficient handling of crime in Massachusetts was announced today, the establishment of a Bureau of Photography. Use of photographs are a regular part of present-day crime investigation. Now this end of the work is to be raised to the important position of a bureau, based on a decided expansion of the original photographic forces of the State.

City Affairs

A Dry Election

Even liquor advocates agree that drinking and voting don't work out. Before prohibition this truth had been discovered and the saloons closed on election day. With repeal a new law had to be enacted to take care of this problem. It went into effect June 30.

Today the Boston Licensing Board issued its orders for election day. It had to take into consideration that the saloons are only one sector of the drinking circle so it ordered all sales of liquor in any place prohibited from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Thursday.

* * *

Problems of a Mayor

Mayor Mansfield's economy drive has met with all sorts of political opposition. Today it met a judicial reverse. Mr. John F. Sullivan, former supervisor of ferries and tunnels was discharged several months ago, his work merged with that of another official. He protested to no avail. Then he went to court. Today the Chelsea District Court ordered the city to restore Mr. Sullivan to duty because he had been "discharged without cause."

The city's defense was that Mr. Sullivan, although a civil service employee and therefore not subject to discharge, was let go because his position was abolished, at a saving to the city of $3700 a year. Today it was expected at City Hall that the city would take the case to the State Supreme Court.

General Classified

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United States and Canada

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For rent Oct. 1st, 11 Traill Street, attractive, 4-room, heated apartment, with kitchenette, electrical refrigeration, extra large living room; excellent location; reasonable rental. Apply to MR. BELL, c/o Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Lib. 9450.

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Desirable apartments of 5 and 6 very large rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator. Exacting persons wishing a quiet, attractive home in a handy location should inspect this building. Apply SUPT., 80 Fenway or Tel. Liberty 3297

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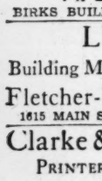

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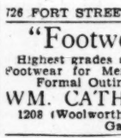

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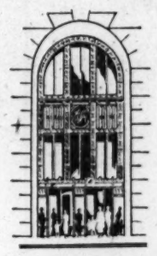

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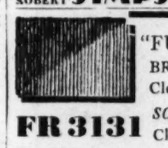

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Daily Features

All Nature

Yellow Rocket

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES called common winter cress, or, more often, just "mustard," yellow rocket is one of the commonest blooms brought to class rooms for nature teachers to identify. It rightly belongs to the mustard family, but there are so many different kinds of yellow-flowered plants that look alike, it is rather hard to distinguish between them. Nevertheless, yellow rocket has characteristics all its own.

Like all the mustards, it has a pungent watery juice, and four flower-petals in the form of a Maltese cross. These disappear to be followed by a typical mustard seed pod. The lower leaves have a large terminal lobe, while the lower lobes are small; the flowers are a bright yellow; and the stems which support the seed pods are comparatively thin and long.

It is not a native plant in North America, but was probably introduced from Europe early in the nineteenth century, spreading in all directions from the eastern and central states. However, its progress into the South and West has not been recorded sufficiently to lay down any barriers in range.

Marsh lands and ditches by the side of the road are favorite habitats, but even high, dry ground is not spurned, though here the plants are small and stunted.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Infinitive clause (Mrs. M. H.) — The inquirer writes:

> What is an "infinitive clause?" I thought than an infinitive must always be a verbal, and therefore form a phrase, not a clause.

A phrase may be defined as a group of related words without subject and predicate. A clause has a subject and predicate. The following sentences illustrate the use of infinitive phrases:

> He declined *to sign the check.*
> Their desire was *to continue the effort.*

The following illustrate infinitive clauses:

> He urged *her to sign the check.*
> He desired *them to continue the effort.*

It will be observed that the infinitive clause differs from the ordinary clause, in that the "subject" of the first is in the objective case, while the subject of the second is in the nominative case. Compare, for example: (1) "I thought *that it was he,*" and (2) "I thought *it to be him.*" The italicized words in (1) constitute a noun clause, used as the object of the verb "thought." The italicized words in (2) constitute a so-called infinitive clause, used as the object of the verb. Note, however, that in (2) "it" is in the objective case; in (1) "it" is nominative.

Fiords (Mrs. M. H.)—*Fyordz* (*y* as in yet, *o* as in orb).

For the Scrapbook

It Has Been Said—

The greater your fund of learning, the more powerful your dynamo for earning.

The easiest way to get rid of dreaded duties is just to discharge them.

Good nature is the oil that makes the work move along without squeaking.

Success often travels with a closed mouth but never with a closed mind.

Ambition implies much more than complaining of unfavorable conditions.

Never acknowledge failure until you have made your last attempt, and never make your last attempt until you have succeeded.

The soul that perpetually overflows with kindness and sympathy will always be cheerful.

Cowboys Initiate a Tenderfoot at the Dude Ranch

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for Monitor Camera Club

A Short Log Suspended by Four Ropes, Each Handled by a Husky Cowboy, Can Be Made to Buck and Toss With More Jerks Than the Wildest Mustang Could Conceive. The Man From the City, After Being Put Through the Paces, Usually Hastens to Apply What He Has Learned on the Next Man.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pies for Profit

SKILL with the skillet, rolling pin, and oven is often a clue to a little business for adding dollars to slender purses. A Dorchester, Mass., woman whose cakes and pies were sought after at church bazaars, and whose all-around cooking skill was well known in the neighborhood, has built up a business in line with her regular housework. If she planned to make a blueberry pie for her family she would make half a dozen instead. And when the five pies were easily sold to housewives less skilled than herself, she got her own pie "free," and a tidy profit besides.

When it became known that she was selling her baked specialties, the orders began to roll in. Thus, when this housewife turned her job into a vocation, she found that it did not interfere with her home life. Many dresses and pairs of shoes now come out of the spare time work done in the kitchen. V. C.

Daily Anecdote

'The Schoolmaster Is Abroad'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD BROUGHAM was responsible for the phrase, "The schoolmaster is abroad," as indicating that the pen was becoming mightier than the sword, that education was supplanting prowess. Brougham was speaking in opposition to the elevation of Wellington to the premiership to succeed Canning. He said:

"Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington may take the army—he may take the navy—he may take the great seal—he may take the mitre. I make him a present of them all.

"Let him come on with his whole force, sword in hand, against the constitution, and the English people will not only beat him back, but laugh at his assaults. In other times the country may have heard with dismay that 'the soldier is abroad.' It will not be so now. Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age.

"There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

Brevities

San Antonio Light: The way the price of food is going up two bits soon will be only two bites.

Los Angeles Times: Civil Service: A merit system that gives the job to the best man who belongs to the right party.

Washington Star: Gen. Hugh Johnson was last reported in Agua Caliente, which translated means "hot water."

Quotation for Today

WHAT do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?—GEORGE ELIOT.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Sermon of the Little Child

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a day in Early Winter, when the sun had set, and the daylight grew dim. And I entered the House of God. And there cometh ever upon me as I enter a feeling of Reverence, and a sense of the Beauty of the place. For if the Sun be shining, then is the place flooded with Golden Light; and if it draw toward evening, then is the light less, but richer and more peaceful.

And I heard as I entered a Small Voice, and I beheld a Small Light. And they were Very Far Away, even in the Pulpit.

Now the Light was the Light of the Electrick Lamp that is fastened above the Pulpit. And it sheddeth its beams not toward the Congregation, but backward, and downward. For it is Hooded.

And Between the Top of the Pulpit and the Hood of the Light, I beheld a little Face. And the Face was Rosy, and it was fringed round with Golden Hair. And the little round Mouth was open, and the Front Teeth were gone. And there stood the daughter of the daughter of Keturah. And she stood upon her Toes, that she might look in the face of the Congregation. And the Congregation sat on the Front Seat, very Attentively. For he was her Little Brother, whose age is Three. And he hath Great Admiration for his Sister, who hath late become Six.

And she held a Book in her Little Hands, and she sang. And he also sang. And when the song was finished, then did she climb up into my Great Chair and sit down.

And I also sat down, but far away, and I listened while they twain went through the Service. And the daughter of the daughter of Keturah was Grandpa, and her Little Brother was the Congregation. And at the end of each part of the service did she climb up into the Great Chair, and presently did she climb down again, and do the next thing.

And she came unto the Sermon. And she said,

Once upon a time there was a Cruel King. And he was not kind to the Little Jesus. And Joseph and Mary were kind to him. And they took him and went into Egypt. And Mary rode on a donkey and carried the Little Jesus in her arms, and Grandpa has a picture of it. And we must be kind to Jesus. When we see a little Kitten that Mews at the door and has no mother, do we be kind to it? Yes, yes. And when we see a little Birdie, do we be kind to it? Yes, yes.

And when she said, Yes, yes, then did her brother also say, Yes, yes; for that was his Amen. And when she had finished, she clapped her hands and applauded her own sermon, for ministers also do the same, though not so frankly. And her brother he also applauded.

And she said, Hullyhoo Root is here. Would he like to say a few words to the children?

Now I had not known that she had seen me, nor had she ever before called me Elihu Root; but as she was Grandpa, I had to be some one else. And she hath a long list of distinguished friends, whose names she useth very freely. And what I or Elihu Root said to the children mattereth not.

But this will I say for myself and for Elihu Root and for all men unto men and women everywhere—Be kind. For the miracle of Bethlehem is repeated wherever a child of God awaiteth a deed of love from any other child of God. In more than one place on earth hath there been an Inn with no room for the Christ. And when the Christmas Day cometh once again, give not alone to those who give unto you again, but be kind. When thou seest a Friendless child, and thou dost be kind unto him, has thou done it unto Jesus. And if there be a home in need, and thou dost minister thereto in love, has thou been kind to Him.

And the angels shall answer, Yes, yes.

Today's Limerick

In days of old our sires wore queues,
And buckles on their fine big shueues,
With tails to their coats
And lace at their throats
And night-caps when they took a snueueze.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Michael the Archangel

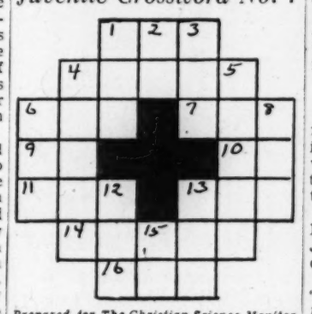
IN THE Book of Daniel Michael is referred to as "one of the chief princes" (Dan. 10:13) and in chapter 12:1, the prophet is informed that it is Michael "which standeth for the children of his people" who are to be delivered, apparently through Michael's agency.

In the New Testament Michael appears even more clearly in his rôle as a righteous warrior contending with the forces seemingly opposed to God. Thus Jude describes "Michael the archangel" as "contending with the devil" (Jude, verse 9), while the author of the book of Revelation records how Michael led the angels to battle against the dragon and won a signal victory (12: 7f.), so that "the dragon. . . . and his angels" were cast out of heaven.

According to an ancient Jewish tradition, Michael was "the angel which spoke to (Moses) in the Mount Sina" (Acts 7:38), hence Michael "was regarded as the medium through which the law was given" (Hastings Dictionary, III, p. 362).

The name "Michael" means: "Who is like unto God."

Juvenile Crossword No. 7



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Sum up.
4—To hang down.
6—Part of the foot.
7—Small flap or tag.
9—Within.
10—Behold!
11—And not.
13—Cry of a cat.
14—Stout cords.
16—Humor.

Down

1—Exist.
2—To perform.
3—Speck.
4—A giver.
5—Loses color or luster.
6—White metal.
8—Forward part of a vessel.
12—A rank.
13—Encountered.
15—Mixed type.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A CREDIT report on a restauranteur with a foreign name gives the following information:

"The restaurant is closed on Christmas Day to the public, and he serves from three hundred to five hundred meals to the poor free of charge."

Another significant commentary is:

"Has gained the reputation of being the only business place of its kind in H—— which has been making money during the depression."

Those who know the man feel sure that the second circumstance is one to be expected in view of the first.

In Lighter Vein

It Came 'Natchel'

The late Senator Vance of North Carolina, a great wag, is credited with this one: Driving through a section of his native state where plantations of ante bellum proportions still existed, he noticed a fine old colonial residence in a commanding situation.

Meeting an ancient African, he inquired: "Uncle, can you tell me who lives in that fine house?"

"Kunnel T. Jefferson Jones, suh."

"Well, in what war did Colonel Jones win his title?"

"Kunnel Jones nevah been in no war, suh. He jes' one of dese hyah natchel bawn kunnels, suh."—*Labor.*

That Was All

"I don't know whether I ought to recognize him in the city or not. Our acquaintance at the seashore was very slight."

"You promised to marry him, did you not?"

"Yes, but that was all."—*Montreal Star.*

IRONICAL

News Item: "The present trend in women's hats is toward the conical"—and the comical!

A Mistake

"I grovel here in the dust at your feet," exclaimed the impassioned young suitor as he knelt on his knees in the parlor in order to press his suit.

"Dust! Dust! Do you mean to insult me?" she gasped—"after I spent the whole forenoon cleaning this room?"—*Pathfinder.*

Serious

Ruth was a sweet girl. She was reading a book that gave the meaning of names. Her mother was watching her, and thinking of all the young men who were attracted to her.

"Mother," says Ruth, "it says Philip means lover of horses, and James means beloved. Mother, what does George mean, I wonder?"

"I hope my dear," said her mother, "that George means business."—*Montreal Star.*

Sound Political Advice

Full of enthusiasm, she had gone in for politics, and was out of the house most of the day. The other night she returned at 9 o'clock and sank into an armchair.

"Everything's grand," she said. "We're going to sweep the state."

Her husband looked round wearily and said: "Why not start with the dining room?"—*Labor.*

Earmarked

"And am I really good enough for you?" sighed the fond swain.

"No," the girl replied candidly, "you're not; but you're too good for any other girl."—*Capper's.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wrong Tree*

By THE HAGERS

A FLICKER JOINED THE GROUP OF THREE
THAT BREAKFASTS EVERY DAY WITH ME.
"I LIKE THESE SIMPLE MEALS OF GRAIN;
MY PREFERENCE I'LL NOW EXPLAIN:
ONE DAY, WHILE SEARCHING FOR MY LUNCH,
I GAVE A TREE A MIGHTY PUNCH;
AND, WADDLES, DID I TAKE A SLIDE!
YOU SEE, THE TREE WAS PETRIFIED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Customs and Constitutions

The World's Week

AMERICANS are commemorating today the one hundredth and forty-seventh anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution, which stands as the oldest written constitution in effect in a major nation. While admittedly there is little visible connection among all the events that take place around the globe in an ordinary seven days, a number of happenings during the week just closed do have a relation to the subject of constitutional government, and Constitution Day in the United States assumes some added significance in the light of these world events.

The annual meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations has again raised questions of possible revisions in the Covenant, which is the constitution of the League. The admission of Russia, now assured, to the Council as well as the Assembly, opens the question of seats on the League Council, besides giving a new turn to League affairs. Poland's announced decision to repudiate international protection of minorities, though countered by protests of Britain, France and Italy, threatens to force a fundamental change on this subject.

In steady England, which has perhaps the most flexible of constitutions, Fascists and Communists continue their agitation, in opposite directions, for radical change. In Spain, where a new Constitution was adopted in 1931, pressures from labor and from Roman Catholic sources, are tending to bring about a crisis. That constitutional government in Germany, Austria, France, Roumania and many other nations is in flux is well known.

In the United States serious strike riots are attributed by Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island to the activity of Reds—who would overthrow constitutional government if they could. And former President Hoover warns against the loss of the basic philosophy of the Constitution by a turn toward either Socialism or Fascism. Primary elections show an apparent trend toward the Left. A Labor Board decision authorizing a majority union to speak for all in bargaining with employers raises an issue of fundamental rights. Continuance of the munitions hearings and the Morro Castle inquiry seem probably farthest from any constitutional question.

Yet ultimately all public affairs have some bearing upon "the law of the land" when we look to the broader meaning of constitutions and see them as what the word implies, namely, the make-up, the framework, the fundamental structure of a people's system of governance. By no means all of the world's governments are based on written constitutions, and even those that are so based embody necessarily more than is written in the document. In the long run the constitution of any country comes to consist of the crystallized customs of its people.

A written constitution or a strong tradition has the value of preserving for the guidance of the future the fruits of hard experience of the past. Particularly if protected by judicial interpretation, as in the United States, it guards against hasty and ill-considered change when issues arise such as those of the New Deal and the Constitution, discussed in a special article in today's Monitor. But even with a written code its spirit must be instilled into each succeeding generation and the fundamentals must commend themselves to its judgment if observance is to be genuine rather than perfunctory and evasive.

The Constitution of the United States contains many fundamentals, which like ethical truths may become old but never out of date. Yet a nation cannot go forward indefinitely upon even the highest wisdom of the eighteenth century. Holding fast to that which is good, and following the lines proved true, each generation should add something to the world's store of governmental science.

Today in the United States the tug-of-war is between allegiance to two contrasting precepts, each with religious rather than merely political roots and each true within its proper sphere: "Every man shall reap the reward of his own work." Yet, "No man liveth unto himself alone." How to strike a balance between these two? There is no better way than to seek the spirit of Him of whom Isaiah said, "The government shall be upon His shoulder: and . . . of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end."

Gulls in the Storm

BLOWING hard on the headland, the wind made walking, and even standing, difficult. Waves hard-driven and foam-flecked broke against the cliffs in continuous thunder. The lobsterman passing on to his home over the hill predicted that a wild night was coming. Watchers did not care to linger.

But living things were there that seemed to mind the tumult not at all. In their own way, they were perhaps enjoying it. A score of gulls were riding a hundred feet in air, heading directly into the wind, and almost motionless. They were maintaining position as easily as though calm weather was about them.

What superb streamlining nature provides for these birds of the air! Sharp bills, and straightened, slender bodies, offered little wind resistance. Broadside on to the gale, the birds must have been swept away. But they were too wise to allow that to happen. Facing the wind, they seemed fairly to cut it asunder. There was nothing in them for the gusts to get hold of.

A white feather drifted down from aloft and fell within ten feet of us. For all one knows, it may have borne a message, if human eyes could have read the legend. In any event, what it said to one admiring spectator was this: "See how we birds do it. The way to meet a storm is simply to head into it, and let it blow past you. If you make yourself a small enough target, the wind may blow itself out and do no damage."

Outlook for Higher Education

ALTHOUGH buffeted by adversity, colleges and universities of the United States have not been as seriously crippled as public and preparatory schools. Only one or two of the smaller colleges gave up the struggle and closed; about 40 accommodated themselves to the situation by consolidations and mergers. Most of them have subjected themselves to rigid readjustments in policies and expenditures.

Universities have not had an easy time, but they have not had as hard a time as the colleges, for many of them had set aside reserve funds. With many professional fields overcrowded, professional and technical schools suffered from falling off in enrollment. For example, a drop of 13 per cent in the number of persons preparing for teaching is authoritatively reported.

Liberal arts colleges have courageously struggled against odds. Many of them still are confronted by critical difficulties, especially those with investments in farm morgtages. To some of them, however, the depression has been a blessing in disguise. They have halted unwise expansion, teaching too many things, and covering too much ground.

The United States Office of Education finds in reports from 279 institutions that many colleges, especially those affiliated with churches, carried so many students on notes for their tuition that they were in arrears in faculty salaries.

One cheering note prophetic of improvement comes from Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, after an 8500-mile tour of Western institutions for the Association of American Universities. He found undergraduate applications for entrance to colleges and universities this fall exceeding the 1933-34 prospects, and graduate applications somewhat lower.

Presidents and trustees of colleges now are looking at their difficulties with an eye to constructive remedies. Their new problems lie not alone in the field of administration and of educational theory and practice, but in their relationships to the community. Any college which fails to see its future in terms of vital public relationships risks slipping eventually into the limbo of a "forgotten institution."

As a strong offensive often is the best defense, some colleges contemplate reorganization as to size, curricula, faculty-student relations, and more understanding relationships with alumni and the public. Not least of the administrative problems of many colleges is more sagacious attention to securing and investing their principal funds. Equally compelling is their determination to maintain their proud traditions of usefulness and, as recovery comes, to lead the way to better days for the youth of America.

New Forms of Beauty

A CASUAL remark made by a Somersetshire peasant has bridged the years from 1797 to 1934. Information unearthed in the archives of the British Home Office has proved that, for a brief period in the former year, the poet Wordsworth was seriously suspected of being a dangerous spy. As a young man, he lived at Alfoxton in Somerset, and every morning would walk down to the sea to gain inspiration for his work. This led a villager to observe sagely: "Would any man in his senses take all that trouble to look at a parcel of water? I think he carries on a snug business in the smuggling line."

It seems incredible today that, until Wordsworth and his fellow poets of the Romantic revival opened men's eyes, the generation into which he was born, and those that had immediately preceded it, had been largely oblivious to the beauty of the sights and sounds of nature, to the magnificence of mountains, which they thought "horrid," and the majesty of the ocean. May it not be possible that the manifold complaints of the ugliness of modern society may in part be founded on a similar lack of perception?

Many things in the industrial development of the last century have taken more beauty out of the world than they should have done; but would it not be profitable to recognize that they have also brought some beauty in? Have not even the factories that fling a lurid glare upon the skies of night a certain kind of grandeur? And Mr. Edmund Blunden may be considered justified in saying that the headlamps of a motor gleaming on the eyes of a dog show a liveliness that the old horsebrake did not give.

There is, in fact, more beauty in the world, and in more unexpected places, than is often recognized. Is there need of a new Wordsworth to uncover it?

Letters to The Monitor

A Good Driving Rule

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your editorial discussing the 20 per cent increase in road fatalities, I would say the true antedote would be the "Golden Rule."

Good driving is truly the best index to character. All good drivers are exemplars of courtesy. High speed is never necessary except in extreme cases of emergency.

I have driven forty-two cars, not one under 50,000 miles before trading in and several over 200,000 each, making total of over 2,000,000 miles without scratching a fender to date. This shows the value of courtesy, and if every citizen could, or rather would, practice this (do to others as you would have them do to you) truly there would be no accidents, at least only a minimum, because a very small percentage of accidents is due to breakdown of machinery or tire blowouts.

It is the road moper, the speed enthusiast and indifferent motorist that need discipline. We find motor van and bus drivers more courteous and considerate than the average pleasure-car driver. On dark or foggy days they will burn headlights as a courteous warning. Why do we not all encourage our friends who drive a good deal to practice this habit of precaution? It behooves us all to apply the Golden Rule in motoring.

HARVEY W. GILBERT

Beaumont, Texas.

Would Bar Profit in Munitions

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the present Senate investigation into the arms situation, the following copy of a letter to the President, dated May, 1933, may be of interest:

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

Keenly appreciative of your earnest desire to contribute your best toward a permanent world peace, I beg to offer what may be seen as an important step toward its final accomplishment, by "taking the profit out of war," so that individual groups and private enterprise could gain no advantage in agitating and promoting war.

This would take all munition plants, manufacturers and dealers of war-promoting instruments out of the hands of private groups and place them under the strict administration and operation of their respective governments, controlled through international agreement. SIGMUND K. ROTHSCHILD.

Detroit.

Wanted: a Name for a Country

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the realization that 40,000,000 "Americans" live in Brazil, there has been a revival of interest in the often discussed proposal to select a handy and more distinctive name for the United States for everyday use in speaking and writing. A splendid editorial appeared in the Monitor some years ago, in which was expressed the need of such a name, and spoke favorably of Unista and Unistan as being suitable.

The great objection to the name America, of course, is that it covers entirely too much territory, and while we can never think of abandoning it, since it is a part of our formal and official title, we have great need for an informal and more specific name for general use.

The name Unista is readily recognized as a contraction of United States, and expresses in a compact form the idea of "one state," thus interpreting our motto, E Pluribus Unum.

Koch, Mo. O. SPAULDING.

Slowing Him Up

The Tuttles Talk Things Over

THE moment Henry Tuttle stepped into the living room he experienced a sudden sinking feeling. It all looked so disconcertingly unfamiliar.

"Why, Charlotte," he said, "you've gone and changed everything."

"I certainly have," she replied. "I got so tired of having all the chairs and tables and lamps stuck in the same old place as if they were glued there that I just had to change them."

"I liked everything the way it was," said Henry.

"Somehow I rather thought you'd say that," was Charlotte's comment.

"You did?" said Henry in a surprised tone.

"Yes," she continued. "Just why is it that men like everything to stay put forever? Why are men all so conservative, Henry? They seem to slide into grooves and you can't pry them loose without using dynamite. I've often wondered why."

"And," remarked Henry, "I've often wondered why women seemed to like changing their minds so frequently about everything under the sun."

"Henry, dear," said Charlotte softly, "we're not arguing are we?"

"No indeed," Henry acquiesced, "only talking things over."

"Well, let's see if we can help each other," said Charlotte.

"All right then. You begin," Henry politely replied.

* * *

"Well," commenced Charlotte with the promptness of a runner on his mark, "just why is it that men dislike to do anything new or different? For instance when you have your breakfast each day at the same hour it's always the same menu. I've watched you eat so many eggs I can hardly look a hen in the face. Every day men do the same things, eat the same things and only too frequently *say* the same things."

"It's consistency that builds up character," ventured Henry.

"Maybe," said Charlotte, "but more likely that sort of consistency builds up monotony. Why is it that men—even nice men like you, Henry—don't understand a woman's love of variety. New things, new faces, new ideas—these are what give a taste to life."

"Why, Charlotte—" he began but he got no further.

"Don't stop me now, Henry," she went on. "I've had this all bottled up for seven years and I've got to pour it out. If only a man knew how to put variety into a woman's life he could look like a llama, have the primitive manners of a bushman, say 'I ain't' and 'he don't' and still she'd adore him. If only men would depart from routine, provide some change from the humdrum round life would be—"

* * *

But at that point Henry broke in.

"Pardon my interrupting," he said, "you may be right on all this but would you please enlighten me on a few rather knotty points concerning your own sex?"

"Certainly," agreed Charlotte pleasantly.

"Will you tell me why women sometimes seem to like new things simply because they're new. And not stop to figure out if they have any merit. If a story appears in the papers that the smart set in Paris is going around barefoot in January women will start doing it in Nome, Omaha or Wakenda. Women change their waistlines, their opinions, their addresses or their taste in art if it's fashionable to do so."

"Anyhow, that's better than not being able to welcome anything new and unfamiliar," retorted Charlotte. "*That's* what makes for dullness."

* * *

"We're not arguing are we, Charlotte?" inquired Henry.

"Of course not, dear," she answered. "We're talking things over."

"How about love," Henry inquired, "would women find their husbands dull if ——"

"Love hasn't anything to do with what I'm talking about," said Charlotte, "I'm talking about husbands who can't listen; husbands who talk without saying anything; husbands who read evening papers while their wives are trying to tell them why the cook left and ——"

"Oh, Charlotte, dear," cried Henry breaking in on her flow of eloquence, "Excuse me for interrupting you but do you know, while we've been sitting here talking things over, I've come to the conclusion that the new way you've arranged the furniture *is* better and now that I've got used to it I like it immensely."

"You do?" said Charlotte with a rising inflection. "Now isn't that queer? For I had just about come to the conclusion to put it all back the way it was before and ——"

"Oh, *please* Charlotte," pleaded Henry, "please *don't* change it again."

PERCY WAXMAN.

Bookman's Travels

The Sky Line Trail

By L. A. Sloper

EMERALD LAKE, B. C.

WALKING has always been one of our chief joys. So when we were invited to join the annual expedition of the Sky Line Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies, we told ourselves that here was something right up our alley. We knew that the hike was designed for persons of sedentary habits. We knew that over-night stops were made at bungalow camps, and that packs were carried ahead by mountain ponies. You didn't even have to carry your own knapsack. Roughing it de luxe.

The hikers gathered at the Emerald Lake Chalet for the start. Certainly the inaugural luncheon was de luxe. A special menu had been prepared for the occasion, with appropriately named dishes. Thus, for the fish course we found Salmon Murray Bibbon, in honor of the general secretary of the organization; Hiker's Stew; Phil Moore's Ice Cream, after a veteran mountaineer; and, to our astonishment, Sloper's Custard. We could hardly wait; it was the first time we had ever been so distinguished. The custard was a delicious concoction, in every way worthy of its nomenclature. And we nearly missed out on it. We were a little late for luncheon, and our waitress barely managed to save one custard for us.

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The first day's hike was seven miles, over Yoho Pass to the Yoho Valley Camp. We started gayly, clad in heavy boots, riding breeches and woolen shirts, and armed with alpenstocks. At first we tried to walk with the rhythmic swing which carries us home through the Fenway from Symphony Hall. We soon found that hiking in the mountains is a different affair. Experienced companions initiated us into the elementary secrets of the game.

Hiking isn't really walking at all, we discovered. It's a sort of plodding, executed in a slow tempo, and designed to carry you long distances over steep paths with a minimum of effort. There's nothing to this hiking, they tell you. You just put one foot in front of the other and in a little while you're there—maybe. There is no spring in the step. When you come to a rock or a projecting root, you do not step over it; you drag your foot around it. The alpenstock, which at first seems heavy and useless, quickly proves its worth. Going up, you hoist yourself with it; going down, it serves as a brake. You need its aid. Your hobnailed boots weigh about fifty pounds each when you set off; their weight increases in algebraic progression until you arrive.

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Nevertheless, it is necessary to learn to hike, if you want to see the mountains. They do not reveal their intimate beauties to those who merely look at them from an observation car. You may go by bus to see Emerald Lake or Takakkaw Falls, but only on foot or on horseback may you witness the mysteries of Twin Falls at sunrise, or the majestic isolation of the Presidential peaks or the Yoho and Daly Glaciers.

Learning and enduring, we persevered on that first day until we had propelled our boots up the long trail and down the other side of the mountain. I think of hiking now in terms of boot cartage. Its reward is not in the so-called exercise, but in the lights and colors of the icy peaks around you, in the cascades you pass and the torrents you ford, in the lichen and heather and ferns and columbine you pause to examine. For you don't have to hurry. There's time enough and to spare. The slogan is, Take it easy.

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Down from among the clouds we plodded to dinner at Yoho, and then sat around the fireplace to listen to Wolf Carter's cowboy songs. Early to bed and early to rise, and then off on the second lap, another long climb and another precipitous descent into the valley that holds Twin Falls Camp.

Twin Falls is (or are) actually twins. From Yoho, Wapta and Habel Glaciers a torrent pours down to the cliffs of Whaleback, where a rocky formation divides it into two cataracts, side by side. They say that last spring a rock slide blocked one of the falls, and tourists complained that they had been swindled; there was only one waterfall. So the Government toted dynamite up the cliff and blasted out the path of the other twin.

We camped that night at the foot of the falls, the women (who always get the best of everything) in the cabin, the men on the ground in tents. But camping in the mountains needs a chapter to itself.

The Wide Horizon

Now That the Secrets Are Out

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WONDERS never cease and the achievements of a well-prepared and conducted Senate investigating committee rank with the Colossus of Rhodes and the Grand Canyon. By what miracle a recent famous Senate committee persuaded J. P. Morgan to hold a lady circus midget on his lap and be photographed has never been fully elucidated. But by what further miracle Stephen Raushenbush and his assistants penetrated into the files of American munitions makers and extracted therefrom letters and cablegrams and financial data which have already brought a dozen or so foreign diplomatists in frantic or outraged protest to the State Department is almost equally amazing.

Nobody can quite understand why such damaging evidence was not treated by its possessors as such material usually is—quietly incinerated. Even if the consciences of the munitions makers were clear, surely they could see that their foreign customers would be extremely fearful of contacts in the future. Of course, it has come out that, after the investigators had been digging like Scottish terriers for some weeks, the War Department did instruct arms makers to put a "poison label"—meaning "confidential, and not to come to the investigators' eyes"—upon certain correspondence from that branch of the Government. But it was almost too late. The terriers already had the rat.

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Things that the most lurid international novelists don't quite dare to imagine are being trotted out in sober factual form before the Nye-Vandenberg committee. There are more to come in the investigation's final week which begins today, and a great deal more in November, after the elections are over. The intent is to keep munitions out of domestic politics.

Here are the main points—hitherto suspected—upon which direct proof is now available:

Munitions makers and branches of their respective governments are in close coöperation in promoting the world-wide sale of the weapons of war.

The American army and navy have helped to promote sales of armaments to other countries, between which, at the very same time, the State Department was trying to promote peace.

American warships are used by the makers of guns upon them as "samples" for the sale of the weapons to other countries.

War and Navy Departments have released secret designs and patents in assistance of private companies selling these weapons abroad.

American munitions makers are closely tied up with European manufacturers.

Markets and profits are split by these companies, which sometimes serve both countries involved in dispute, sometimes divide the customers.

Manufacturers are instrumental in provoking war scares, arouse suspicion between nations, block disarmament efforts, influence national legislation.

Embargoes and treaties are easily circumvented.

Bribery of officials is freely employed.

Profits are colossal.

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This is just a thumb-nail sketch of what the committee is exposing. Officials of munitions companies are confronted by documentary evidence they cannot deny—as when four distinguished members of the du Pont family sat before the committee and admitted bribery of foreign officials, an agent's nullification of the Roosevelt arms embargo in Latin America, and similar acts.

The long-suspected practice of frightening two countries into vast armament purchases on the grounds that the one would need the material in defense against the other has been illustrated fully. "Keeping up with the Joneses" was in this instance the arms salesman's most powerful and disturbing weapon, since it depended upon instilling fear and rivalry into the two countries.

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Nothing like this investigation has ever been seen before in world history, although individual crusades have cried in the wilderness and made charges which are now substantiated by tangible evidence. Similar conclusions, largely on European evidence, were reached when war experience still horrified the League of Nations committee that in 1921 condemned private arms manufacture. But the subject was buried under tons of carefully distributed apathy. When, in 1924, the American Legion, The Christian Science Monitor and other organs sought legislation "to take the profit out of war" they educated public opinion, but got no practical results. When, in 1929, the sensational activities of William B. Shearer against naval disarmament were exposed, they, too, were carefully sidetracked.

Now that far fuller and damning proof of the irregularities of the munitions business is uncovered, the need for smashing reform cries loud. Experience shows that the answer will be dictated either by public opinion or by the arms manufacturers.